HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 145 BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 21 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
25 June	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,555
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15th ,,	NALDERA x		16,083
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,30?
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7th Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14th ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21st ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and Back by Sea £109
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMNANA ..	8 427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8'303

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
2nd June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
22nd June	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.	
22nd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
24th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	537	20 June	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	13 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
xCelebes Maru	12th June.	25th June.
Borneo Maru	24th ,,	5th July.
Indus Maru	13th July	25th ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	6th Aug.

x Calls at Colombo.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26 23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26 30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS :—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS :—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 15 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS :—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS :—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to :—

SHIV DATTA.
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to :
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

INSURANCE.

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents :

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazgaon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—At ONCE—A duly qualified LADY DOCTOR for the Women's Hospital, Bharatpur, Rajputana. Salary offered Rs. 125-25-200 with free partly furnished quarters. Private practice allowed. Apply stating qualifications, nationality and age with copies of testimonials to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BHARATPUR.
A 28715

WANTED—An HONOURS GRADUATE for the Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School, Dharampur. Strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply sharp stating terms and qualifications (Sd.) A. J. MODY, Dewan, Dharampur State, Dharampur (Surat), 18th June, 1927.
A 28714

WANTED—MANAGERS, ASSISTANT MANAGERS and ACCOUNTANTS for a Bank and its Branches to be opened very shortly. Cash security Rs. 3,000/-, 2,000/-, 1,000. Pay Rs. 150/-, 100/-, 75/- Selected candidates will have to join at once. Please apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1991 Adct. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R306

WANTED—a B. E. strong in Mathematics and Surveying, as PERSONAL ASSISTANT. Salary 150-10-200. Ordinary Urdu knowing preferred. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, with true copies of certificates.
A R299

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR and LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES—Half slippers in Black or Tan Box Sides or Sambhur finished leathers. Sale prices Rs. 2-4/- to Rs. 2-12/- Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. India.
28690B

MEDICAL.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof: H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to over come it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs. 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941
L R239

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, 250 H.P. new or second hand. Apply with specifications and full particulars to Box No. 1992 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R307

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

THE KARACHI MUNICIPALITY (constituted as a Local Authority under the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923) invite applications for the post of School Board Administrative Officer on the grade of Rs. 400-40-800 p.m. and a Motor Car Allowance of Rs. 120/- p.m. The selected candidate will in the first instance be appointed on 12 months probation on the expiry of which period he will be confirmed subject to satisfactory service and will then be eligible for the benefits of the Municipal Pension, Provident Fund and Leave Rules. Subsequent to the expiry of the probationary period the appointment will be renewable for a period not exceeding 5 years at a time, subject to satisfactory services. Applications stating academic qualifications, experience in chronological order and age, along with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the President, Karachi Municipality, and should reach him not later than 16th July, 1927.

No joining expenses will be paid.

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.
14th June, 1927.
28713

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS, 1927 (SECOND HALF YEAR).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the B. A. Pass, B. Sc., Subsidiary, B. Com., B. E., Law and Medical Examinations to be held during the second half of the current calendar year when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, 1927. Forms of application and full particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

2. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 14th June, 1927.
28702
MR. G. B. PANDYA,

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Muroran Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th June, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENY No. 233 of 1925.

Re: CHAPSI DOSSA THAKER & MULJI DAYAL THAKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at 51-6, Janjikar Street, Doing business in partnership as Sundry Goods Merchants in the name of Champsi Dossa & Co., at Mandvi and also the 2nd Debtor a Salesman in the employ of Pragji Dharamsi. Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th August, 1927 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
28716

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAH, MAHARAJAH AND THOSE REQUIRING ARTISTIC VALUABLE FURNITURE, CRYSTAL GLASS, FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLE COMPLETE, COTTAGE PIANO, CHANDELIERS, TERRACOTA AND PORCELAIN FIGURES AND BUSTS WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS, RICH CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, RICH OIL PAINTINGS, ETC. ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) and SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & COY. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Adenwalla's Bungalow," Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Coy. and next to "Banoo Mansion," very valuable furniture, consisting of rich tapestry lined settee sofas and chairs, large and small drawing room cabinets by Wimbridge and Benjamin, one cottage piano by Schenider, one full size billiard table complete, rich tapestry lined swing, rich oil paintings in gold gilt frames, large dining table for 24 persons with leather lined chairs by Wimbridge, side-boards, single wooden bedsteads with box mattresses, plain and glass door almyrahs and cup-boards, dressing chest of drawers, gas and coal stoves, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, OLIVER AND UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS, CEILING FANS, ONE LARGE IRON SAFE ON STAND, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Harjiwandas v|s. Anandibai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 21st instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Agakhan Building, 1st floor, Dalal Street, Fort, office furniture consisting of Oliver and Underwood typewriters, one large safe on stand by A B & Co., writing tables, chairs, electric ceiling fans, cupboards, large glass partition, copying press, office clock, glass door show cases, arm and without arm chairs, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF COLOUR FACTORY, ETC., AT CHANDAWADY NEAR C. P. TANK.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Pragji Surji traded as Pragji Surji & Co. (Insolvents) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Chanda Wadi, C. P. Tank, the goods lying in the colour factory as below:—

17 colour mixing and grinding machines, wooden and iron drums, weighing scales, colour drums, writing table, stands, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES DYED DORIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction under instructions from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., at their shop at Vithal Wadi and on account and at the risk of Messrs Teress Bros.

51 bales each 60 pieces Dyed Doria 28" by 24 yds. by 4 1|2 lbs. of the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works Ltd.

Terms: Deposit 25 per cent. Delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels
A First National Picture
WITH
LLOYD HUGHES and DOLORIS DEL RIO
A Drama of Three Men
Pals First, Last and Always
FELIX MISSES THE CUE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time:— 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

BANKING.

Un on Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

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BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 20.

Following unchanged London advices, the local Silver market ruled easy. There is enough Stock to meet the Settlement and demand continues poor for ready. The closing quotations were reported by the Bullion Broker's Association as under:—

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Ready	59-8	—-	—-	59-4
Jaishta	59-6	59-7	59-4	59-4
Ashad	59-9	59-10	59-	59-7
Shavan	59-9	59-11	59-8	59-8

GOLD.

Bombay, June 20.

The market rules quiet but steady:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bar Gold Spot	21	9	3
Jaishta	21	9	0
Ashad	21	9	6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 20.

B. C. RATE--
Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON--
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 to 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 7|8.
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 1/6 1|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129 3/4.
Bank's buyng 60 D/st D P Rs. 125 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 87.40.
London—Berlin Marks 20 48.3/4.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet-steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 20.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 3|4 per cent.
1 Month 4 per cent.
3 to 6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 20.

Market opened weak this morning with sellers of 3-1|2 per cent paper at Rs. 77-11. At this rate there was pressure of selling which was absorbed by short covering. New Loan was steady at Rs. 88-15 owing to purchases by a Prominent Bank. Money was slightly easy with lenders of Call Money at 4-1|2 per cent.

The market is eagerly awaiting the announcement of the New Loan pending which principal operators are holding aloof. The market closed steady at Rs. 77-10-8 for 3-1|2 per cent. Paper Rs. 107-15 for 5 per cent. 1945-55 and Rs. 88-15 for New Loan, others scripts being neglected.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/11.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/15
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/11.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/13.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|4.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103|4
Forward Rates.—Delivery 15th July 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 77-11; 1945-55 Rs. 108.
Tone of market.—Dull.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 20.

The market for Linseed and Wheat continues quiet but steady with a small enquiry:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	11	7	6
Wheat Sept.	8	1	3
Wheat Piece ready	7	8	0
Wheat July	7	10	9
Wheat August	7	12	6
Wheat Karachi Reary	7	12	0
Wheat Karachi September	8	0	0
Linseed bold Ready	10	15	0
Linseed small	10	8	0
Mouraseed Aug.-Sept.	7	12	0
Tilseed White Dec.-June	13	10	0
Gram Punjab January	13	10	0
Castorseed ready	9	13	0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for the "Chronicle."
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

MUKTSAR (Punjab), June 18.

Wheat, Har, Rs. 4-8-6.
Wheat, Bhadon, Rs. 4-13.
Wheat, Asuj, Rs. 4-14-3.
Gram, Har, Rs. 3-13.
Gram, Asuj, Rs. 4-1-3.
Barley, Asuj, Rs. 3-9.
Rapeseeds, Bhadon, Rs. 8-3-3.
Cottonseeds, Bhadon, Rs. 4-3-9.
READY.
Wheat, Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-12.
Gram, Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-13.
Barley, Rs. 3-3-6.
Rapeseeds, Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8-4.
Cottonseeds, Rs. 3-15.
Rapeseed oil, Rs.
Market arrival.—Wheat 6,000 mds., Gram 1,000 mds., Barley 1,000 mds. Rapeseeds 100 mds.
Market condition.—Steady.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name.	Latest prices.
1. Anglo Java	0 6 4½
2. Anglo Malay	1 9 4½
3. Bahlias	2 7 6
4. Burma Rubber	1 6 10½
5. Cherasonese	0 3 3
6. Ciecily	0 7 6
7. East Java	2 2 6
8. Java Investment	2 8 1½
9. Kuala Reman	0 5 9
10. Kwaloe	0 2 7½
11. Merbau	0 2 9
12. Merigni Crown	0 6 0
13. Mooply Valley	1 15 0
14. Pegoh	2 6 3
15. Rim Malacca	0 4 9
16. Siafang	2 15 0
17. Tandjong	2 17 6
18. United Serdang	0 6 4½
19. United Temiang	0 3 10½
20. United Patanis	1 7 6
21. Devon Estates	0 19 6
22 Highlands and Lowlands	2 11 3
23 East Asiatic	0 3 9
24. Travancore Rubber Co.	2 13 9
25 Malacca Rubber Plantations	3 0 0
Stock of rubber in London—67 454 tons.	
Increase on week	349 ,,

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20

		Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	303/5
,,	Fine	,,	300/3
,,	F.G.	,,	295/98
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	300/2
,,	F.G	,,	295/97
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	340/43
Nagpur		,,	340/43
Yeotmal		,,	335/34
Arvi		,,	335/33
mraoti		'	332/33
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	330/32
Mulkapur	,,	,,	325/28
Khandesh	,,	,,	325/27
Muthia	Fine	,,	322/23
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	335/37
Purna	Average	,,	325/28
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	325/28
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	328/30
Burwah Sanavad.		,,	328/30
Broach Fine M.G., 340/42 July			Aug.+6/7
F.G.,			332/33
Westerns Good	MG		330/32
,,	MG	,,	
Cambodia Fine	M G		385/87
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G		340/45
Compta	F.G.M.G.		340/42
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET,

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Boll Weevil Commplaints—Too Wet Carolina. Best Favourable—Futures 11 to 12 Higher.

LOCAL:—Improved on scattered buying—Easier Liverpool—Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Bombay, 20 June 17.

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

2 p.m.

"Market likely to go lower temporarily "owing to July liquidation."

An extract from Messrs. M. & B. S. tern's market report dated June 1st.

"The general impression is that the ac- "reage this season will be about 43 million "acres. In 1924 42.641.000 acres were "planted, and 41.360.000 acres picked, "yielding a crop of 13.628.000 Bs. It is "interesting to note that the average pri- "ces for 'futures' in the New York mar- "ket for this crop was about 25 cents.

"Although we do not wish to exaggerate "the possibilities of a crop failure this "season, nevertheless, we must take into "consideration the enormous and increas- "ing demand for cotton for all purposes. "A yeld under 15 million. Bales would "mean scarcity, and prices would rule at "much higher levels than those at present "current."

Messrs. Breul Co., have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"While Texas relieved, too much rain "in Eastern Belt sustaining prices; same "complaints of weevils. Think crop "doing fairly well. Prices higher "enough."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following telegraphic market advices:—N Y.—July Highest 16.65 (11-59 a.m.) lowest 16.44 (11-12 a.m.).

Liverpool 9-15 a.m.—Light rains Eastern belt. Warmer. Western belt generally fair.

Liverpool 5-50 p.m.—Our travelling man wires from South Carolina, Greenville. "Crop making poor progress past few days owing to weather being too cold and wet. Another of Liverpool friends cable:—"Boll-weevil complaints increasing."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Liverpool market affected favourably by large spot sales. Miss Gibes estimates crop condition 75 per cent. (previous estimate 72-1 per cent.)

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their report dated 18th. inst. state as under:—

The American market, while continuing to be dominated by weather conditions and the interpretations placed on these by speculators, appears for the present to be evenly balanced. The drought sections have received rains but it is claimed that they are not quite sufficient and rather late; however, the condition of the growing crop should have improve to some extent. On the other hand, fears are entertained from the Boll-weevil, and it is believed that the crop this season is more susceptible to bad wether as less fertilisers are used; also, the recent consumption figures are considered bullish. In these circumstances, the market is hesitating and is described as temporarily overbought. With regard to our local market, the recent easy tone has been due to good rains and release of holdings by local operators. It is probable that the market will remain quiet till the maturing of options at the end of the current month. We have a very favourable opinion for cotton this season but at present would prefer to purchase at a somewhat lower level.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee received from Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose yesterday as under:—

Cotton: Sentiment reactionary on favourable weather generally prevailing cotton belt; expect somewhat lower, but selling necessitates caution.

AMERICANS.

On Saturday the New York futures market ruled quiet at a decline of 7 points during the first hour and a quarter. Later on complaints of boll-weevil damage induce short covering and speculative buying. Futures closed at an improvements of 10 to 12 points. Spot Cotton ruled steady at a gain of 15 points 16.90c.

The New Orleans market closed at an advance of 9 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 9 points to 16.52c.

The Liverpool market opened 8 to 9 points lower, but improved on usually large sales of 10,000 Bales of Spot Cotton. The close was steady at a loss of 4 to 5 points, spot Cotton quotations remained unchanged.

The American Cotton markets have taken a waiting attitude and in the absence of any fresh buying or selling orders prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. Some believe that for a real improvement in crop prospects there must be continuance of good weather for a number of ddys, and failure of the market to decline on reports of better prospects induces trade to buy. Thus outwardly the market appears to be in a healthy state of affairs, but we doubt, in the face of improved weather reports and increased private crop condition reports, any advance in prices of American Cotton is possible.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 20.

Following a rise of 10 to 12 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 335-8 and on buying by local operators and Commission houses prices advanced to Rs. 336-12. At this level some long liquidation checked the advance and prices ruled quiet. Liverpool opened easy to-day which caused a easier feeling here and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	335-8	337	335	335
Broach A.-M.	342	342-8	341	341
Oomra July	327	327-8	326	326
Oomra D.-J.	325-8	326	325	325
Bengal D.-J.	293	293	292-8	292-8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 20.

Liverpool was reported 8 points lower. The forward market opened for July-August Broach at Rs. 334-4 and ruled easy. There was straddle business between old and new Broach contracts. The market closed quiet as under:—

Broach J.-A.	334-8	334-12	334	334
Broach A.-M.	340	340	339-4	339-4
Oomra July	325	325	324-4	324-4
Oomra D.-J.	324	324	323-4	323-4
Bengal D.-J.	292	292	291	291

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 27.

Sampin market closed rather steady this morning as under:—

	Yen.
June ..	222.30 plus 0.30
Sept	229.20 plus 0.40
December	229.20 plus 0.10

DAILY ROOM RATES.

June 20.

Bengal	292	D.J.		
Broach	341	A.M.		
Broach	335	J.A.		
Umra	323	D.J.		
Umra	325	J.A.		
Southern	320	M.J.		
Bengal	318	312	305	297
S. P.	314	308	301	293
Rajputana	318	312	305	297
Broach	345	341	335	
S. D.	354	349	344	
P. A.	357	350	343	336
K. V.	345	342	337	
Dhobra	341	338	333	
Kalajin	344	341	336	
Surat	406	403	400	
Navsari	416	413	410	
Umra No. 3	333	329	323	
C. P. No. 1	345	341	335	
C. P. No. 2	339	335	329	
Khandesh	329	325	319	
Muthra	326	322	316	
Conpah	...	368	364	360

READY COTTON SALES.

June 20.

100	Toyo Mankwa, Nagar ..	332
100	Toyo Mankwa, Broach ..	336
100	K. Devchand, Sindh American	337
200	K. Devchand, C. P. No. 2 ..	337
200	B. Karshundas, Nizamabad ..	320
200	Karimbhai, Ujjain ..	322
100	Ozoburin, Arvi ..	333
100	Ozoburin, Arvi ..	333
100	Volkart Bros. Nagur ..	333
100	Volkart Bros., Hingoli ..	335
300	Hindustan Mill, Amraoti ..	330
200	Hindustan Mill, Broach ..	339
100	Hindustan Mill, Kekri ..	315
100	Ital India and Co., Nasirabad	319
200	Ahmedabad Mill Africa ..	340
100	Morarji Mill Bengal ..	317/8
100	Ralli Broach, Broach ..	334

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 20

In full pressed Bales. 18—6—27	This Year	Since 1st. September Last Year
Khandesh ..	3,12,254	2,89,843
Central India	446 2,92,753	3,68,133
Barsi and Nagar	1,96,415	2,17,745
Hyderabad-Gaorani	68,237	73,781
Berar	167 5,62,200	472222
Central Provinces	2,27,392	2,44,455
Total Oomras..	613 16,59 251	16,66,079
Dholera	2256 1,77,159	2,67,391
N.W. Provinces ..	64 57,310	1,29,39
Rajputana ..	129 52,598	1,04,620
Sind-Punjab ..	113 1,14,970	288,061
Broach	46 2,36,966	3,11,871
Coompta & Dharwar	170 1,15,412	1,23 306
Westerns-Northerns	99 56076	78,839
Cocoanada ..	404	2,242
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	26,990	48 553
Persian	409	4,019
American	16,497 2,92,971	17257
Egyptian and African	76,321	66,715
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	252	3,347
Total	19,977 28,70,804	31,11,668

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 16th June.

In full pressed Bales. 18—6—27	This year	Last year.
Europe	4,046 3,20,775	4,92,841
Japan & China	7400 13,59,459	16,04,282
Coast Ports ..	69 20,635	21,932
Up-country by Rail	1,21,053	83,476
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	19,981	21,966
Total	11,503 18,41,902	22,24,497

STOCK EXCHANGE

Short Selling and Liquidation.

Bombay, June 20.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady with unchanged rates for Mill shares. At the opening, steadiness in Cotton market and rumours of some prospects of relief on recommendations of Tariff Board report caused general buying. There was moderate improvement of Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 in Mill shares and the tone was steady. At this level there was heavy short selling by near operators which caused a complete change in the general sentiment and increased liquidation helped the decline. The market displayed a weak undertone and at the moment the situation is entirely controlled by near operators. The future course of the market entirely depends upon the action of these professional near operators. Values have registered a sharp drop during the course of the month and if sellers become cautious it is to be seen how the bears will be able to cover at the bottom. At any rate we think it risky to carry any uncovered short interest and believe there exists a large short interest which is bound to have its effect in due course.

We quote:—Fazul Rs. 906-4; Dyeing Rs. 910; Century 405, Pearl 570; New Great 308-12.

Tata Iron and Steel was easier at the close, we sympathy with other scrips.

We quote:—Tata ord. 58-12; and def. 192-8; Sie. pref. 87-1|2.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	4
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	371	4
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		26	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	190	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	
Katni Cement D.	10	..	650	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	1
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	59	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	875	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	87	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Sachora Jamnai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	198	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	830	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	101	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. ..	1,000	40	1057	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c	992	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	560	0
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	197	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	320	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	2 2	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	641	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	187 8	Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	2
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	4
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	110	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	135	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	87	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	192	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.			58	12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 20.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 18th instant:—

	Cwts.
Wheat ..	12,350
Linseed ..	6,833
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds ..	349
Gingellyseeds ..	118
Poppyseed ..	13
Groundnuts ..	613
Castorseed ..	915
Rice ..	2,466
Myrabollams ..	672
Cottonseed ..	424
Mowraseed ..	288
Gram ..	930
Joowar ..	28
Bajree ..	538
	Tons.
Coal ..	4,783

Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	42	4
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1 250	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	12
New India ..	25	..	23	10
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1990	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		5
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	410	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	345	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9 6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	915	
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	280	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	405	
Central India O.	100	16	523	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	87	8
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	147	8
Crescent ..	100	4	217	8
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..	290	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	15	700	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1 2	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	262	8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	147	8
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	25	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	147	8
Fazulbhoy	100	25	936	4
Finlay	1,000	..	110	
Framjee Petit	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	136	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	135	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75	1100	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	375	
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	107	8
Khushand	25	..	3	6
Kohinoor	500	1230		
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6.50	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	126	4
Madras United ..	250	15	615	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1130	
Mathuradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	97	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	100	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	312	8
Osmanabhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	575	
Poenix	100	10	395	
Premier	100	..	11	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	650	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8700	
Simplex	100	..	180	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500		513	12
Swan	90	..	100	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	975	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				410
Bombay Cotton				345
Bombay Dyeing	915	921 4	910	910
Century ..				405
Central India				523 12
Colaba Land				147 8
Crescent	218 12	221 4	215 4	217 8
Edward Sassoon				147 8
Fazulbhoy	916 4	920	903 12	906 4
Finlays				150
Globe				45
Gokak				136 4
Indian Bleaching				235
Indore Malwa	377 8	380	373 12	375
Kohinoor				1230
Madhowjee				126 4
Mathuradas				80
Meyer Sassoon				97 8
Mysore				126 4
New great	313 12	317 8	30 12	310
Pearl	580	585	571 4	571 4
Pabany				265
Phoenix				395
Simplex ..				180
Swadeshi				513 12
Swan Mills				100
Tata Mills				100
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.				77 10
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				107 15

THE WEATHER

DEPRESSION NEAR JUBBULPORE

SIMLA, June 20.

The depression that was near Jubbulpore yesterday lies this morning over the West United Provinces and is filling up. The temperature is markedly below normal from the United Provinces to the central parts of the country. Numerous dust or thunderstorms have occurred in northwest India.

The monsoon is weakening. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, the United Provinces, Punjab, Kumaon Hills, Central India East, Central Provinces, West Konkan, Malabar and Hyderabad north, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, Gujerat, Central Provinces East, and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Lower Burma East Punjab, Bombay Deccan, and Madras coast north.

Chief amounts are—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu 3; Myitkyina one; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji five; Barisal one; Jalpaiguri two; Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bahraich and Jhansi one and a half; Agra half; Mainpuri one; Bareilly seven, Meerut three-quarters; Roorkhee half; Dehra Dun, Mossooree one; Mukteswar five; Chakrata and Simla three-quarters; Dalhousie half; Mount Abu one and a half; Deesa and Ahmedabad two; Sutna three quarters, Akola, Khandwa, Sangor Seoni and Pachmarhi half; Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Ratnagiri two; Chitaldrug half; and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast.—Decrease in central parts of the country and an increase in the United Provinces Hills.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 20.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date, Colaba Point 0.23, Fort 0.28 J. J. Hospital 0.17.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 25.68, Fort 26.62, J. J. Hospital 22.75.

Total For the corresponding period of 1925, Colaba Point 21.50, Fort 21.98, J. J. Hospital 22.12.

Total for corresponding period of 1926. Colaba Point 3.39, Fort 2.46, J. J. Hospital 2.10.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Monday, the 20th of June 1927.

STATIONS.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Normal 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	0	0.06	—0.06
Multan ..	0.21	0.34	—0.13
Rawalpindi ..	0.10	0.93	—0.83
Lahore ..	0.50	0.69	—0.19
Hissar ..	0.17	0.85	—0.68
Ambala ..	0.27	0.95	—0.68
Delhi ..	0.10	1.13	—1.03
Agra ..	0.68	0.77	—0.09
Mainpuri ..	1.24	0.56	+0.68
Jhansi ..	1.81	1.37	+0.44
Cawnpore ..	1.45	1.44	+0.01
Allahabad ..	0.84	1.57	—0.73
Jacobabad ..	0	0.08	—0.08
Karachi ..	0	0.19	—0.19
Bikaner ..	0.70	0.75	—0.05
Ajmer ..	0.74	1.02	—0.28
Jaipur ..	0	1.04	—1.04
Kotah ..	0	1.52	—1.52
Mount Abu ..	2.00	1.50	+0.50
Bhuj ..	2.41	0.73	+1.68
Dwarka ..	0.14	0.77	—0.63
Veraval ..	3.96	3.58	+0.38
Rajkot ..	5.66	2.09	+3.57
Bhavnagar Para ..	3.74	2.96	+0.78
Surat ..	7.32	3.87	+3.45
Ahmedabad ..	2.44	2.57	—0.17
Deesa ..	1.88	0.75	+1.13
Neemuch ..	0.28	1.80	—1.52
Indore ..	3.53	3.50	+0.03
Jubbulpore ..	3.59	3.11	+0.48
Saugor ..	1.73	2.30	—0.57
Hoshangabad ..	2.95	3.10	—0.15
Khandwa ..	2.86	3.05	—0.19
Akola ..	6.00	3.26	+2.74
Amraoti ..	8.66	3.97	+4.69
Nagpur ..	8.74	5.27	+3.47
Chanda ..	10.62	4.58	+6.04
Raipur ..	7.99	4.81	+3.18
Bombay ..	25.68	11.03	+14.65
Ratnagiri ..	17.87	20.63	—2.76
Marmagoa ..	10.15	21.87	—11.72
Karwar ..			
Malegaon ..	6 38	3.18	+3.20
Ahmednagar ..	5.38	3.86	+1.52
Poona ..	6.02	3.38	+2.64
Sholapur ..	3.38	3.47	—0.09
Bijapur ..	1.88	2.85	—0.97
Belgaum ..	6.35	5.48	+0.87
Aurangabad ..	7.07	3.67	+3.40
Nizamabad (Indur.)			
Hyderabad ..	3 78	3.18	+0.60
Mangalore ..	29.93	27.07	+2.86
Calicut ..	29.19	25.02	+4.17
Cochin ..	20.77	20.08	+0.69
Trivandrum ..	12.85	9.96	+2.89
Colombo ..	8.67	6.62	+2.05
Masulipatam ..	2.71	3.14	—0.43
Bellary ..	1.81	1.36	+0.45
Cuddapah ..	3.08	1.89	+1.19
Madras ..	0.26	1.38	—1.12
Bangalore ..	1.99	2.34	—0.35
Coimbatore ..	1.47	1.25	+0.22
Trichinopoly ..	1.46	0.89	+0.57
Negapatam ..	0.45	0.79	—0.34

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

(For the 20th June 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 20th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.10 ins. of rain. Skies are clear over the north of the province and heavily clouded generally elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and in defect in Rawalpindi. Temperature was lower than usual in the east of the area and higher in the southwest. The thermometer rose yesterday to 114 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 1.12 ins. of rain, Agra 0.44 ins. Jhansi 1.43 ins. and Cawnpore 1.38 inst. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were considerably below normal in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.45 ins. of rain. Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the region of rainfall and in defect in upper Sind and locally in central Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual in east Rajputana and the maximum alone higher in southwest Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 115 deg.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has 0.17 ins. of rain, Ahmedabad 1.93 ins. and Deest 1.75 ins. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the aforesaid area and lower in south Gujarat and locally in Central India West; the minimum was below normal in the whole of Gujarat. The thermometer rose yesterday to 105 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 2.45 ins. of rain, Saugor 0.40, ins. Hoshangabad 2.00 ins., Khandwa 054 ins., Akola 0.65, ins. Amraoti 0.25, ins. Nagpur 0.26 ins. and Chanda 0.10 ins, Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature was considerably below normal in the whole area.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.23 ins. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.80 ins. and Marmagao 0.40 ins. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 82.1 deg. (5 below normal) and a minimum of 76.4 deg. (3 deg below normal) ; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.35 ins. of rain and Aurangabad 0.14 ins. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur. Maximum temperature was markedly lower than usual in north Hyderabad and most parts of the Bombay Deccan; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The depression which was over the north Central Provinces yesterday, lies this morning over the United Provinces. It has caused an extension of rainfall in its nighbourhood. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the United Provinces, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, and Malabar and at a few stations in the Punjab, Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.10 ins. at Mangalore, 0.20 ins. at Calicut, 0.16 ins. at Cochin and 0.22 ins. at Trivandrum. Temperature is markedly below normal in the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Central Provinces.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Following are Summary of Mteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20th June 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.772 inches 290 above normal.

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.633 inches .23 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.143.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees.

Temperatere (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees 5.2 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees 2.9 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent

Rciative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. 5.

Velocity of wind at 8 a m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 210 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 5.

Rainfall in hours 0.23 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 25.68 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 25.75 inches

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th June, 1927:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,69,68,18
In India—	
Silver coin	95,53,39
Gold coin and bullion	29,76,09
Silver bullion under coinage	8,92,35
In England—	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil.
Silver bullion	Nil.
In His Majesty's Dominions—	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil.
In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions.	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil.
Silver bullion	Nil.
Securities purchase price.	
In India	35,44,35
In England	Nil.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 20.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steadier to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2d. per cwt. in Java Forward Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 15-4 per cwt.

Transhipment, Rs. 10-4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June, Sh. 15-8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 15-3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 15-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Jamnagar C.I.F. June, Sh. 15-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 15-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 15-9 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B Beet Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 15-8 per cwt. ——

Tone:—Steadier.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

State of Affair of the Bank, as on the 10th June 1927:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,50 00 000
Public Deposits	7,95 38 000
Other Deposits	67,74 26 000
Loan against securities per contra	——
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	——
Contingent Liabilities	——
Sundries	1,46 24 000
Rupees	87,78 38 000
The above balance sheet includes—	
Deposits in London	£ 937,600
Advance in London	£ 892,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 111,600
Percentage	16 95
Bank Rate	6 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,56 79 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,73 51 000
Loans	13,38 71 000
Cash Credits	31,39 22 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,43 91 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	28 79 000
Bullion	20 000
Dead Stock	2,78 99 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilites per contra	——
Sundries	92 44 000
Balances with other Banks	17 42 000
Total	74 69 98 000
Cash	18,08 40 000
Rupees	87,78 38 000

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease.
Public Deposits	Rs. 1,10,17,000
	Decrease.
Other Deposits	,, 1,31,65,000

ASSETS.

	Decrease.
Bank's Investments	,, 31,00,000
	Decrease.
Loans	,, 37,39,000
	Decrease.
Cash Credits	,, 30,18,000
	Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,, 22,38,000
	Decrease.
Cash	,, 1,18,64,000
Percentage	16.95

KEROSENE RATES.

Bombay, June 17.

(The Burmah Oil Company, Limited, Bombay.)

"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9 10 0
"Firefly" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9 4 0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins.	7 12 6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins.	7 10 6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	6 6 6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. per 2 tins	6 4 6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5 0 6

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, June 18.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	18,681,000
Egyptain Cotton, Visible Supply	502,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	132,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	4,453,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	424,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	100
East Indian Cotton, Stock	13,000
East Indian Cotton, Forwarded	2,600
East Indian Cotton, Actual Exports	7,000
East Indian Cotton, Speculation	——
American Cotton Afloat	62,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	167,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	326,000

ARRESTS IN SURAT

SURAT, June 19.

One more Muslim youth has been arrested by the C.I.D. in connection with the disturbance during the Shivaji ter-centenary celebrations. He was placed before the City Magistrate who released him on a bail of Rs. 300.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, June 20, 1927.

		Rs. a. p.
HADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 9
Jacob	,,	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 15 6
Phoenix	,,	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	No.	5202/5303
Rachael Mill	,,	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 9
David Mill	,,	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	,,	0 15 3
Moon Mill	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 14 9
Kechhwa	,,	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 9 3
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 3
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 3
1386 Tata	,,	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 962	,,	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 0 0
58000 Kurla	,,	8 2 0
1325 Morarj	,,	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7 8 0
Hindustan	,,	7 10 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
STRIPPED SAMIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	0 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 4 0
Apollo Davia	,,	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

28th February 1927.—In District Treasuries 2,64,16; With the Imperial Bank of India, 20,15,96; Total 22,80,14.

31st March 1927.—In District Treasuries, 3,26,27; With the Imperial Bank of India, 14,53,54; Total 16,97,64.

30th April 1927.—In District Treasuries, 2,44,10; With the Imperial Bank of India, 14,55,54; Total 16,97,64.

31st May 1927.—In District Treasuries, 2,27,19; With the Imperial Bank of India, 11,86,10; Total 14,13,29.

CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW

MYSORE ASSEMBLY PASSES RESOLUTION

MYSORE, June 20.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar's resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee for reform and codification of Hindu Law, was passed this morning by the Legislative Assembly of Mysore by an over-whelming majority.

Mr. Bhashyam made a lengthy speech in support of his motion. The Legislative Secretary to Government opposed the resolution and he mentioned the debate on the question in the Indian Legislative Assembly.—Free Press.

THEFT OF IDOLS AT AHMEDABAD

48 RECOVERED FROM BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

The Police are still making enquiries about the theft of idols from the Hindu temples of Ahmedabad and the surrounding villages. They have so far recovered 48 idols from Bombay.—A. P.

AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES IN BOMBAY

APPEAL TO MEMBERS OF CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Two years afo, the Bombay Corporation had requested the Commissioner to submit definite proposals for opening one free public municipal Ayurvedic dispensary in each Ward.

The Commissioner had received the estimation of cost to maintain one Ayurvedic dispensary from the Vice-President of Bombay Vaidya Sabha.

The Commissioner had forwarded the report in the matter. Dr. Mistry, one of the know corportors, had proposed to consider the proposal in consultation with the Commissioner and the Medical Relief Committee and this proposition was carried.

But since that time, we have heard nothing as to what definite steps the Corporation has taken in this matter..

Our Bombay corporators must be well aware of such Ayurvedic dispensaries being successfully conducted in Poona, Nagar, Thana and other Districts.

The public is at a loss to know why such a well-financed Corporation cannot open even one experimental free Ayurvedic dispensary in any of the wards.

We earnestly request our corporators to visit the Ayurvedic Dispensary and Hospital, conducted by Tilak Mahavidyalya of Poona on modern lines. The complete report has been out and it shows that cheaper and efficient medical relief can be given to the public in Ayurvedic dispensaries.

We appeal our corporators to do immense service to the national cause of Medical self-sufficiency by opening Ayurvedic dispensaries.

On behalf of the public we are willing to offer our humble service to the Corporation to open a well-equipped Ayurvedic Dispensary.—Yours, etc.

D. V. SANDU.
V. R. DANGI.

Bombay, June 17.

CHARMS OF DHARAVI ISLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—During May, there was a great influx of visitors to the Dharavi Island chiefly to the village of Gorai, which was teeming with people from Bombay, Bandra and other surrounding villages giving it the appearance of a sanitorium like Matheran and other health resorts. The place is particularly remarkable for the delicious toddy which is produced in abundance and drunk there by the people just as beer and champaigne are drunk in Europe. It is also noted for its long and beautiful seashore dotted with cocoanut groves where, in the evenings, one could see people frolicking on the sands dressed in diverse costumes and going in groups to the neighbouring hills singing merrily and returning to pray at the foot of the Holy Crosses, very tastefully decorated by the villagers during the month of May.

On 22nd May the Thirteen Hours Adoration of the Most Holy Blessed Sacrament took place at Gorai and in the evening there was a procession in which the Blessed Sacrament was carried through the village. After the procession was over Mr. Thomas Gabriel Ferreira presented a drama entitled "My Kingdom" which was highly appreciated both by the villagers and the guests of the day, who flocked to witness it in large numbers. The Manoti band which was in attendance played melodiously. The drama was enacted by the village boys in Mr. Anslem E. Ferreira's oart. The same evening another drama was also enacted at Utan by the dramatic club of the village.

Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor, J.P. and Knight Commander of St. Silvester, had made special arrangements for the mission of Revd. Fr. Le Tellier. S. J. who came to Gorai on the 24th May and gave a series of religious sermons there and at Culvem, Utan and Manori which were well attended by the Catholics. Revd. Fr. Le Tellier's sermons which were partly in English and partly in Hindustani were interpreted in Marathi by Messrs. P. A. D'Souza, M.A., LL.B., and Thomas Gabriel Ferreira both villagers of Gorai. On 4th June the people of Dharavi Island gave him a hearty send-off with procession and band which accompanied him to the Manori creek."—Yours, etc.

THOMAS GABRIEL FERREIRA.

A BELIEVER IN CO-OPERATION

SIR HUGH STEPHENSON AT RANCHI.

RANCHI, June 19.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Central Co-operative Bank, Sir Hugh Stephenson referred to the growth of the institution and said that he was a confirmed believer in co-operation, whether in polities, every day life or on the football-field. —A. P.

BARODA DEWAN'S VISIT TO BHAVNAGAR

BHAVNAGAR, June 19.

The Dewan of Baroda accompanied by the Director of Commerce and Industries has arrived here, and are staying as the guests of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani. It is understood that the Dewan's visit is with the object of discussing with Sir Prabhashankar the rights of the Bhavnagar and Baroda Ports. The Director of Commerce and Industries met various merchants and traders regarding trade facilities at the Port of Okha. The Dewan Saheb left for Amreli.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 20.

S.S. Chindwara, Capt. Hughes from Calcutta.

S.S. British Corporal, Capt. Rogers from Abadan.

S.S. H. T. Nevasa, Capt. Swanson from Singapore.

S.S. Muroran Maru, Capt. Kotoru from Kobe.

S.S. Ehrenfels, Capt. Kuhlkar from Hamburg.

S.S. Silvio Pellico, Capt. Unaranthto from Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, June 20.

S.S. Schildapas, Capt. Holderbatte, from Karachi.

S.S. Reynolds, Capt. Hurford from Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 20.

Steamer British Corporal for Abadan.

Steamer Muroran Maru for Kobe.

Steamer Chindwara for Karachi.

Steamer Silvio Pollico for Trieste.

S.S. Nevasa: The H. T. Nevasa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, with troops.

S.S. British Corporal: The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Corporal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Muroran Maru: The N. Y. K. steamer Muroran Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Chindwara: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chindwara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Ehrenfels: The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Ehrenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Silvio Pellico: The Lloyd T. Company's steamer Silvio Pellico, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S.S. Schildepas: The Graham T. Company's steamer Scheldepas, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S.S. Reynolds: The Miller Timber T. Company's steamer Reynolds, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 20.

S.S. Quorim Ca from London, Agents. M. M. and Co.:—

25 cases confectionary; 30 cases meat eries; 62 cases boot polish; 12 cases and 10 cks. ink in bottles, 10 cases paste; 107 kegs paint; 8 cases vitol; 12 cases pharm products; 375 cases gum; 88 cases castor oil; 50 bales wall paper; 330 cases dried milk; 31 cks. tallow; 14 cases and 105 drums lubricating oil; 15 cases epsom salt; 10 cases toilet soap; 20 kegs, 20 brls. and 210 cases lubricating grease; 160 bags cloves; 12 coils iron hooping; 1 case wax; 10 cases fan stands; 40 kegs red lead; 40 kegs paints; 20 drums cable; 27 cases mustard; 25 cases starch; 20 cases blue; 25 cases barley; 20 bundles shooks; 92 cts. abestoss cement sheets; 20 cases envelopes; 702 bags sulphite of amonia; 48 cases glass bottles; 240 cases oil stoves; 153 cases biscuits; 28 bales cardboards; 12 cases peach bitters; 10 cases orange bitters; 20 cases Hall's wine; 15 cases ground corks; 71 cases grape water, 20 socks plant food; 200 kegs flake litharge; 222 cases meels; 36 cases medicinal tinctures; 10 cks and 17 cases vinegar; 711 hds. port wine; 20 cases typewriters; 10 cks. pitch; 30 cases beer; 12 cases show cases; 86 cases and 100 drums oil varnish; 276 cases soap; 10 cases printer composition; 18 cases cycles; 58 cases lime juice; 6 cases quaker oats; 10 cases gripe; 20 cases cheese; 10 cases infants food; 37 bundles copper braizes; 3 drums asphalt; 20 cases tinned sausagues; 45 cases caned milk food; 24 cases plaster of paris; 67 cases dry colour; 1507 kegs, 146 drums and 130 cases paint; 103 bundles plywood; 8 cases boric acid; 40 kegs driers; 15 cases tuned sausagues; 45 cases caned meat; 13 cases toilett soap, 15 cases canvas shoes; 135 cases beer; 21 cases essences; 110 cases cyder; 75 cases canned fruit; 24 cases photo material; 14 bags monotype metal; 10 cases egg powder; 48 cases milk food; 159 drums composition for ships bottom; 9 cases liquid colours; 31 cts. plywood chair seats; 210 plates spelter; 16 bales packing papers; 102 cases brass wire; 50 bags abestoes cement; 13 cases sausages; 10 cases cotton vests; 171 bags rivets, 141 cases genuine colour; 100 packets copper sheets; 550 drums and 120 cases linseed oil.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 20.

S.S. Rajputana" for London: 2000 ewt myrabolams, Amin and Sons, 308 ewt. turmeric, J. Doyal; 50 bales cotton, Amin and Sons.

For Marseilles: 1000 ewt. castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 105 ewt. mustardseed. 1187 ewt. castor seed, P. Kooverjee and Co.

S.S. Ehrenfels for Hamburg: 55 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 104 ewt. mustardseed, 55 ewt. niggerseed, J. Doyal; 40 bales cotton, Italinda Cotton Co.; 223 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, C. V. Jazjeevan and Co.; 2000 ewt. linseed, Louis Dreyful and Co.; 500 ewt. poppyseed, Pohoomal Bros.; 104 cases cardamoms, R. S. Tata and Co.; 4360 ewt. groundnut oil cakes, J. Peramand and Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores meeting, 12 noon.

Apollo and Elphinstone Mills meeting, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S.S. "Nyanza" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" arrived London on Saturday, the 18th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with mails from London of 16th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 18th instant.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 4th instant arrived at Marseilles at 8-30 p.m. on the 17th instant Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday morning. The mails left by the mail special would to delivered in London on Sunday afternoon.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 9th instant left Aden at 8-30 p.m. on the 19th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 19th June to 6 a.m. of 20th June 1927:—

Small-pox attacks 4, deaths nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; Total mortality this day last year 71; Total mortality (exclusive of Stillborn) 62.

FOOT BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

R. A. M. C. BEAT R. A.

The welcome change in the weather has given the Cooperage to attain its normal state and the ground was in excellent condition when the R. A. M. C. met the R. A. in a 1st division match on Monday. There was a small number in the stands but the free sides were well packed. The gunners are not doing at all well this season and a loss by two goals does not improve matters for them. The medicos on the other hand were playing as well as usual and their victory was well deserved. Beginning the game at a good pace they showed superior speed and though the gunners managed to keep their goal intact they experienced many anxious moments. After an unproductive opening half Butter opened the scoring for the R. A. M. C. It was a ding dong half in which the gunners had a good deal of the play but they had to sucer a further reverse before the end, Pegg converting a penalty kick.

TO-DAY'S MA HES

Bombay Gym. vs. Y. M. C. A.—Cooperage.

B. B. R. A. "B" vs. Attached Section.—Oval.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

MR. PATHICKS PROPAGANDA TOUR

AJMER, June 20.

In the course of his tour to awaken public interest in the forthcoming Indian States People's Conference at Bombay Mr. B. S. Pathick visited Jawad in Gwalior station on June 15.

In the evening a public meeting was held attended by about four thousand people including nearly five hundred ladies, important officials and non-officials in honour of Mr. Pathick.

After singing, Mr. Shankerlal, editor, "Tarun Rajasthan" spoke on the enlightened measures of the late Maharajah Scindia and exhorted people to be fearless and officials to be real servants of the people, like the late Maharajah.

Mr. Pathick rising to speak received an ovation. After thanking the meeting for the reception he referred to the grand yagna being performed at Jawad and said real 'sacrifice' was that which mitigated the misery of the poor and the oppressed. He emphasised the need of a good library and cultivation of public spirit. Appealing for participation in the Bombay Conference he reminded the rulers of the Indian States, their people and British India that they were all face to face with momentous problems. The Bombay Conference was to discuss many of them, some requiring the joint efforts of princes and people and some latter's independent endeavour. Mr. Pathick concluded with an appeal for use of Khadi.

Next day Mr. Pathick and party left for Neemuch.—Free Press.

DISPUTE ABOUT CRICKET CLUB.

RIGHT OF ARRANGING FIXTURES

At the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rangnekar, a notice of motion was brought by M. T. Parick and others against C. H. Nanavatty in respect of a dispute between cricketers.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Pathare and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. M. M. Gharekhan, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co. represented the defendant.

The suit was filed by the plaintiffs for and on behalf of the alleged Bharat XI Cricket Club against the defendant 'inter alia' for a declaration that the said club is a general members' club, and to restrain the defendant from using the said name and from playing the matches already fixed by him in the name of the said eleven.

Plaintiffs stated that the said Bharat XI was the general members' club and not the proprietory club of the defendant as alleged by him. The said club was started in 1919 and a managing committee existed in the year 1923. In 1924 the activities of the club were suspended, and in 1925 the same was again restarted. They further alleged that the defendant paid the usual entrance and monthly fees as an ordinary member.

A dispute arose in 1926 and various committees were appointed to manage the affairs of the club. In January, 1927, defendant got the said Bharat XI registered under the Society Registration Act at the back of the plaintiffs and other members.

The plaintiffs further submitted that the defendant was wrong in arranging cricket fixtures in the name of the Bharat XI as his proprietory club. They also submitted that the teams selected by him were not proper, and if he was allowed to play the matches, plaintiffs would suffer in mind, body and reputation on the ground that his teams would not stand to the reputation acquired by the Bharat XI in the past.

A PROPRIETORY CLUB.

The defendant, in reply, stated that he started the said Bharat XI as his proprietory club in 1919. He paid the initial expenses for starting the said club, and managed its affairs solely and wholly upto 1923 when he was working with Messrs. Hughes and Davis, Chemical Analysers and he wanted to go to Punjab on business. Owing to this reason, he himself had appointed a committee of management. He admitted that in 1924, the activities of the club were suspended, but that in 1925 on the invitation of Messrs. K. R. Dalal and N. M. Dalal he agreed to restart the club of the latter agreed to assist him. As N. M. Dalal agreed to do so, he restarted the club and paid all the initial expenses.

Defendant further stated that he only used the select teams and fixed up various fixtures as in the past. He denied that the management of the club was carried on by a committee composed of certain members including himself. Since December, 1925, as the said N. M. Dalal was busy with his own business, the defendant appointed M. P. Parikh as joint secretary in his place. Since October, 1926, defendant was appointed Assistant Government Chemical Analyser and being busy with that work he appointed a committee of management as he did in 1923.

THE MOTIVE.

Defendant further submitted that the plaintiffs wanted to take advantage of the powers that they had got and to usurp his proprietory rights and therefore they had started this action. He had got the club registered in January, 1927, not at the back of anybody, as he had given a public notice in the papers to that effect.

Defendant submitted plaintiffs were wrong in saying that they were not able to arrange fixtures on the ground that defendant was posing himself as a proprietor of the club, because they themselves had arranged 25 matches for the season. He denied that any harm was done to plaintiffs either in mind or body, or reputation.

He further submitted that he had arranged the present fixtures in or about February-March 1927, and though plaintiffs knew of the same they did not take any steps, evidently with a view not only to harass him, but also to harass and ridicule the other clubs and gymkhanas that had arranged fixtures with him.

Defendant also submitted that plaintiffs did not even allege that they had acquired any property in the name "Bharat XI," whereas he had produced sufficient evidence to show that it was his proprietory club.

After some arguments, his Lordship intimated to the plaintiffs' counsel that what struck him was that no sufficient and 'prima facie' case was made out on behalf of the plaintiff, and that there had been great delay in making the present application.

Ultimately the plaintiffs' counsel consented to the order that both the parties should be allowed to play out the matches as already arranged by them in the name of Bharat XI. Application for injunction was similarly by consent dismissed.

It was further agreed that neither party should arrange further fixtures till the hearing of the suit which was peremptorily fixed for July 18.

A LOVE TRAGEDY.

SUICIDE IN DRAMATIC FASHION

A love tragedy which was planned and executed with a dramatic touch was a subject of enquiry by the coroner on Monday. Khadimhussein Mohmed Gafoor, it appears, who was in ardent and passionate love of a singing girl. Fulkunver in Moradabad, brought about the end of his life in a very tragic and dramatic fashion. He enjoyed the company of the singing girl for two years and both of them came to Bombay where at Foras Road, Fulkunver commenced her profession and Khadimhussein began to pay her occasional visits. The latter however being not satisfied with the musical voice of his sweetheart asked her to marry him which Fulkunver refused as Khadimhussein was in poor circumstances. This upset Khadimhussein and he made up his mind and determined to bring about an end of his life. On Sunday at about 8 p.m. he went to the room of Fulkunver with a poison glass in his hands and standing at her doors shouted loudly "Fulkunver give me thy love or I go to the world beyond". He then drank the glass to the dregs and fell down. Fulkunver seeing the man falling down at her doors went out to call a police constable and on return found Khadimhussein lying on her bed dead.

The police removed the body to the morgue, for inquest. The coroner sent the vicera of the deceased to the Chemical Analyser and postponed further enquiry.

NEW POONA COLLEGE BUILDINGS

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT OPENING CEREMONY

His Excellency the Governor opening the new buildings of the New Poona College yesterd aymade the following speech.

Mr. President, Chairman, and Members of the Managing Council, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Students."

"As has very truly been said in the statement to which we have all just listened, this is a red letter day in the annals of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, and may I express my own keen gratitude at being invited to take part in to-day's proceedings, which bring to successful conclusion a work I have seen grow up, as it was my privilege to lay the corner stone of this building in October 1924."

LEGACIES OF MILLIONAIRES.

"In these present days we occasionally read in the papers of stupendous legacies from millionaires which enable colleges to spring forth fully grown with all the amenities that the mind of men could desire. The famous educational institutions of Europe, on the other hand, are nearly all the creation of long years of effort, and one advantage of laying stone upon stone, as your Council has had to do, is that the co-operation of a large community of workers is thereby enlisted, and the pride of achievement is more broadly based."

His Excellency after dealing with the financial situation of the institution emphasised on the future state of employment to the students after their educational career. He said:—

"There is, however, an even more important question which must be a matter of deep concern to all college authorities, as it is to Government and that is the provision of suitable employment for students after they leave our colleges. We must rely on an institution like yours to broaden the minds of its students, and induce them to look as far afield as it is possible for them to do for their future careers. It is, therefore, a source of the greatest regret to me and my Minister that we are absolutely precluded from making any grant for the provision of apparatus for your Science Laboratory, but I have little doubt that the public-spirited efforts of your Mandali and its supporters will enable you to make a success of this important branch of study until better days enable Government to help forward Secondary Education to a greater degree than is at present possible.

WIMBLEDON LAWN TENNIS

JACOB'S BRILLIANT PLAY

LONDON, June 20.

Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship meeting opened to-day.

In first round of men's singles Jacob beat Belmore 6—1, 6—3, 6—1. Jacob was brilliant rarely leaving the baseline. He drove splendid length and was equally effective with forehead and backhand drives not seriously extended.

A. A. Fyzee and A. H. Fyzee have scratched from Singles.—Reuter's Special

KING FAUD'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

RUGBY, June 20.

King Fuad of Egypt will be accompanied by his Prime Minister Sarwat Pasha on his visit to London which begins on July 4th. He will be the guest of King George at the Buckingham Palace during part of his stay.—B. O. W.

Major General Sir Edwin Atkinson, Master-General of Supplies, is promoted to be Lieutenant-General.

It is announced that there is no truth in the statement that Mr. Beaty has been appointed Inspector-General of Police in Patiala.—A. P.

"PREPOSTEROUS AND MEANINGLESS"

CORONER'S STRICTURE REGARDING BURIAL PASSES

The coroner replied to the criticism of the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the burial pass issued by the municipal Ramoshi in his summing up on Monday when the inquest touching the death of Kamruddin Abdulhussein (55) was concluded. He characterised the present procedure preposterous and meaningless and said any person who intended to perpetrate a nefarious deed would fortify himself with a "death pass" of this kind.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who performed postmortem examination said he did not see any marks of violence on the body of the deceased. There was a large quantity of opium in the stomach, very much larger than the ordinary fatal dose of opium which was about six to seven grains in this country.

Ismalji Tyebji Seamwalla, a dealer in glass, residing in Doctor Street said he received certain information which aroused his suspicion in regard to Kamruddin's death. He therefore went to the Musjid and felt Kamruddin's pulse which he found beating. He then went to call Dr Khatkhatey and on return found a policeman at the entrance of the Musjid. Witness rebuked Fazel Hussein for bringing a living body to the Musjid for funeral ceremony and he replied:—"The body was wrapped in sheets, what do I know?"

Tyeaball Abdulhussein, the deceased's brother, then deposed that there was considerable friction between Kamruddin and his wife.

CORONER'S VERDICT.

The coroner then summed up the evidence before the jury and referring to the system of burial passes issued by the Ramoshis, said: "It seems this pass was not intended to serve any other purpose than that of registration. If we read the evidence of the Ramoshi concerned in this case and that of the assistant medical inspector in conjunction with the witness Abdulhussein Mohmed it is clear that any irresponsible person can obtain a death pass on absolutely false statements. The Ramoshi is not bound to look at a dead body even from a distance. If the evidence in this case is to be believed any person who intends the perpetration of a nefarious deed which is likely to cause death can arrange to fortify himself with a death pass of this kind. We are further seriously told that a Ramoshi cannot refuse to issue a death pass unless there are reasons for suspicion. Does this mean that an ordinary Ramoshi who need not even look at the body is supposed to have the intelligence to satisfy himself that circumstances for suspicion do exist? I must say the proceedure is preposterous and meaningless."

The jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning which Kamruddin had self administered.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 21ST.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is your birthday let me plainly say that your stars are in the ascendant and you will soon see the cherished desires of your great heart fulfilled almost beyond expectation. You are destined to travel in far-off countries like Japan, America and Europe, Paris and London occupying the greater portion of your stay in Europe, where you will win fresh laurels in diverse capacities. The avowed object of your visits in Europe is learning the arts and you will surely learn so many arts, and so thoroughly that it will soon be a revelation to your orthodox parents. Pretty human spiders will coax you, as they generally do when they see foreign species, which experience teaches them could easily be trapped, and you will soon be tempted to enter into their cosy lovely parlours (quite unlike the shrewd fly which politely said "No, thank you, sire" for "who goes into your parlour never comes out again" etc.) Of course, you will meet with such spiders everywhere in your tour, and being of an ever-obliging nature you will never say 'no' and always oblige them gaining first-hand unique experience. What matters if in the process (bleeding) your bank account becomes considerably lean if not reduced to a big cipher. Your mental horizon will be remarkably broadened. It is possible that the financial calculations of your fathers having been totally upset by your broad outlook on life while abroad, you will have to hurry homewards with a thousand regrets. "England-returned" will be your slogan, in trying to hunt for suitable jobs in India. Among the arts, that you will learn abroad and continue to practise on your return to your "native place," will be speaking in English in affected tones, and calling your own countrymen "jungli" etc. You are prone to make a clean breast of your exploits and will make free confidences, of which you will have to repent at leisure. So beware. After eating onions, as a vernacular proverb says, don't try to give a smell of your stinking mouth to anyone.

KATHIAWAR PORTS' COMPETITION

EFFECT ON MUNICIPAL FINANCES

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

The Schools Committee's affairs figured very largely at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon, Dr. Javle's absence from Bombay and the consequent inability of the Schools Committee to vacate the premises occupied by it and belonging to Mrs. Javle, according to his own statement, giving rise to a rather hot discussion. Another question pertaining to the Schools Committee was as to why one Mr. Gopal Rao's services as Scout-master were retained in spite of his resignation. This was raised by Mr. Dost Mahomed Khairaz. The Corporation also passed a resolution by Mr. Mohanlal Desai in regard to diversion of trade to Kathiawar Ports from the port of Bombay, as amended. The amendment calls upon the President to send a protest to the Government of India and refers the question to the Revenue Committee of the Corporation for submitting its representation, supported by necessary facts and figures.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The proceedings began with certain proposals in respect of donations by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim to the Schools Committee amounting to Rs. 20,000 for the purpose of training Urdu lady teachers and by the trustees of the Padmabai Koran Sheriff Urdu School amounting to Rs. 5,000. The management of the school is to be wholly taken up by the Schools Committee. Other motions by the chairman of the Schools Committee were also passed without discussion.

Then came up for consideration a letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee, submitting a report about the vacating of certain schools premises, belonging to the members of the Committee. The building in question belonged to Dr. Javle, who pleaded that they did not belong to him but to his wife. Messrs. Chandavarkar, Dabholkar and Bole insisted on School Committee giving an explanation of the delay and an amendment to that effect by Mr. Bole was passed.

While Dr. Javle was speaking, Mr. Horniman, at whose instance the resolution demanding the vacating of buildings belonging to members of the Corporation and the Schools Committee was passed, raised a point of order that as interested party, he could not take part in the discussion. After some hesitation the President accepted the point of order.

KATHIAWAR PORTS.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai then asked for priority to discuss a resolution, requesting the Municipal Commissioner, "to report how far the Bombay Municipality was likely to be affected financially or otherwise by the diversion of sea-borne trade from Bombay to Kathiawar ports and to state what measures he proposed to take for retrieving the same." Priority was given and several members including the mover, Sir Phiroz Sethna, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Neilson, chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. Dalvi and others participated in the discussion. Amendments by Messrs. Boman-Behram and Meyer Nissim were defeated and Mr. Dalvi's amendment, calling upon the President of the Corporation to protest against the diversion and referring the question to the Revenue Committee for a fuller representation was passed by a large majority.

UNWANTED SCOUT-MASTER.

Mr. Dost Mahomed Khairaz then claimed priority for his motions inquiring after the appointment, resignation, reappointment and payments of Mr. Gopal Rao, a Scout-master in the service of the Schools Committeee. These inquiries led to much criticism by Messrs. Chanwarkar, Vaidya and others and Rao Bahadur Pai, chairman of the Schools Committee gave a detailed explanation, expressing great admiration for the Scout-master and promising to submit a full report as soon as possible. A motion to adjourn the discussion was moved, but was lost by a large majority. By this resolution, the Schools Committee is to make report replying all the queries of Mr. Khairaz within one month.

KHADI EXHIBITION IN BANGALORE

MAHATMA TO PERFORM OPENING CEREMONY

MADRAS, June 20.

Arrangements are proceeding briskly for the opening of a big South Indian Khadi Exhibition at Bangalore on July 3. Mr. Gandhi has agreed to open the exhibition. The Government of Mysore has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 towards the expenses of the All-India Spinners' Association. The Director of Industries, Mysore, has agreed to serve on the Exhibition Committee. Many professional spinners from various provinces have been invited to give demonstrations. Some of the best spinners in India are expected to exhibit their collections of Khadi.—A. P.

GRAND PRIX AUTOMOBILE RACE

WON BY TWO ENGLISHMEN

RECORD DISTANCE COVERED

RUGBY, June 20.

The twenty-four hour Grand Prix Automobile race at Lemans, France, was yesterday won by the British three litre Bentley car driven alternately by Davies Young, journalist and Doctor Benjafield, Medical specialist. The two Englishmen covered 1,480 miles, their average speed being sixty-one and two third miles per hour. This distance is a record for the race, despite the fact that the car was delayed by accident in which five others were also involved.—B. O. W.

HER MINIMUM NAVAL STRENGTH

WHY JAPAN PARTICIPATES.

LONDON, June 19.

Tokio.—The Minister for Navy has made a statement emphasising that Japan is participating in the Geneva Conference for the purpose of demonstrating her peaceful desires but pointing out that her existing naval strength is minimum needed for her requirements.—Reuter.

NAVAL LIMITATION CONFERENCE

GOOD RESULTS EXPECTED

LONDON, June 19.

The three-power conference on naval limitation opens at Geneva tomorrow and its proceedings are awaited here with great interest. Sir Francis Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty is the chief British delegate and he will be attended by naval experts of Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellico represents the latter dominion. Mr. Ginson and Admiral Saito will head respectively the American and Japanese delegations. France and Italy who took part in the Washington Conference of 1921 will be represented at this conference by any informateur and an observer respectively.

While the Washington Conference dealt only with capital ships the present conference will discuss every class of naval craft. Newspapers here generally reiterate the opinions which were expressed when President Coolidge first proposed this new naval conference. These may be summed up in the statement that with an immense and scattered Empire the centre of which cannot be supplied even with the means of bare subsistence unless the trade routes are kept open the problem confronting Great Britain is infinitely more complex than that of any other member of the conference. It is on the Auxiliary naval craft limitation of which is now proposed that Britain relies for the protection of her sea-borne foodstuffs and raw materials whereas for America and Japan such a concern hardly arises.

BRITAIN'S UNITED FRONT.

Interviewed on his arrival at Geneva Sir Bridgeman said he hoped for good results. He had certain debate problem to lay before the Conference which he hoped might lead to an agreement. He added that Britain and her Dominions would present a united front in the discussion.—B.O.W.

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JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 20.
Previous closing rate	16.62
To-day's opening rate	16.56
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	16.78
Difference	+.16

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	June 20.
Previous closing rate	8.91
To-day's opening rate unchanged.	8.91
To-day's closing	8.83
Difference	—.08

Broach Expectation ... 337

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LATEST QUOTATIONS

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Lower	0 1 0
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Lower	0 1 0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1927.

WOMAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The annual report of the Indian Women's University, submitted to the Convocation of the University, shows that this premier institution is making steady, if slow, progress. Judged only by the number of girls who presented themselves for the various higher examinations, the institution does not seem to be a big affair. But it must be remembered that only a few of the girls under instruction in the University's schools appear even for the Entrance Examination. Secondly, the small number of examinees is due to the fact that the University's examinations are not yet sufficiently recognised by Government and Local Bodies. But the prejudice against a new institution, carried on independently of Government control, is gradually wearing out, and as soon as its examinations and degrees come to be adequately recognised by public bodies, the number of examinees is bound to leap up. Meanwhile the general reputation of the University is steadily growing throughout the country. In this Presidency in particular, the women cherish what they fondly call Karve's University as their very own. They reckon it as one of the few institutions which do not make girls unfit for domestic responsibilities. The glowing tribute paid by Sir Sankaran Nair, who delivered the Convocation Address, to the high ideals and achievements of the University is a thoroughly deserved one.

Sir Sankaran Nair's address was less a pedagogic dissertation than a forceful indication of the rights of women, not only in matters educational but in every field of social and national life. He pointed out the imperfections of the official system of education in this country which is designed to meet the requirements of men far more than of women. He thus made out a case for institutions like the Indian Women's University giving instruction specially suited to the capabilities and needs of women, with the students' mother-tongue as the most natural medium of instruction. The most instructive part of Sir Sankaran Nair's address was his exhortation to the old and new graduates and through them to the other educated women of India. He bade them remember that the education which they had received was a public trust, that it was to be used not merely for their advancement but also for the advancement of women in general and that "the women's movement (and this Women's University is a part of it) is a world movement." The noble words of Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen which he quoted in this connection are worth being repeated. "Our struggle," she says, "is not bounded by the Chinese shores and boundaries. It is a world struggle. Chinese women must take part in the struggle for freedom of all the oppressed people of the world." Sir Sankaran Nair called upon the educated women of India to emulate the example of Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen and of similar champions of women in Europe, America, modern Turkey and even in Soviet Russia. He urged them to be no longer content with being mere decorative appendages of men but their active helpmates by their side in all spheres of national service, sharing fully with them their rights and responsibilities. It is a stirring call and we are confident that the educated women of India will amply respond to it. The women's movement has, indeed, already begun in India and its progress has been much faster than of many other recent movements. Its influence is seen in many a social conference and even in national and provincial legislation. The more hopeful amongst us will not hesitate to say with Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen: "Our grand-mothers may have been 500 years behind the women of America, but our daughters will be 50 years ahead."

KHADDAR FRANCHISE.

We yield to none in our appreciation of the value of khaddar for the economic, social and political betterment of the country. Our political philosophers have shown few schemes of actual work more widely useful or practicable than khaddar work, that is, helping the production, distribution or consumption of khaddar. While we say this without any reservation whatsoever and while we would appeal to everyone, as we have done over and over again, to do everything possible for the promotion of khaddar we would also express our deep conviction that we can help khaddar far more by persuasion, propaganda and constructive work than by exclusive, minatory rules restricting the membership of the Congress. The khaddar franchise has kept out thousands from the Congress, the only institution which seeks and purports to be thoroughly representative of the country; it has left a feeling of irritation in the minds of not a few, and its propagandist value is not one hundredth of that of the splendid work done by the All-India Spinners' Association. It is the few who wear khaddar from conviction that help khaddar rather than the many who submit to the franchise lukewarmly or resentfully. The franchise, besides, is now being openly flouted even at Congress meetings, and Congress authorities are at their wits' end to know how they can enforce the rule. For the president of a meeting to have to ask a member, who a child can say is wearing mill-cloth, whether he is wearing khaddar and for that president to accept, meekly and almost with a relief, the member's "yes" is humiliating in the extreme and derogatory to the prestige of the Congress.

It is a pity that the Gauhati Congress did not pay enough thought to the above considerations nor could it have the bitter experience that it has had since. Out of a fear that the old rule which required khaddar to be worn at Congress or public functions only bred hypocrisy, the majority at Gauhati thought that, if the rule were only made more stringent, all would be well. Some have since relented or wish others to relent. Mahatma Gandhi wishes the rule to remain only if all cheerfully accept and follow it but not if even a respectable minority is resentful towards it. We fear even now a good minority is positively hostile to the khaddar franchise and if the Congress were to open its doors wide for all political parties in India, the minority may turn out to be a majority. If the khaddar rule is to be rescinded, it is desirable to do so a good time before the next Congress. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar is to move at the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. a resolution substituting Swadeshi cloth for khaddar in the rule in question. If the rule is thus amended, it will be far more workable than it is now. The amended rule will be a happy compromise between those who would have no compulsion at all and those who would tolerate nothing but khaddar. If it is coupled with intensive propaganda, it will also help the boycott of of foreign cloth to which the A.I.C.C. pledged itself at its last meeting. Such a boycott will be the most practicable and most effective reply to Government's throwing overboard the Indian cotton mills and their studied defiance of public opinion in respect of constitutional reforms. A boycott on a large scale can be conducted best under the auspices of a body like the Congress. We trust the mill-owners and all those interested in India's premier industry will join the Congress and take the lead in the proposed boycott. As we said before, khaddar and Indian mill cloth should satisfy all our reasonable wants and should effectually keep out all foreign cloth.

INDIAN POSITION IN RHODESIA MENACED.

While the difficult problem of a self-respecting existence for Indians in South Africa is on the way towards a peaceful and honourable solution, if the Hertzog Government keep to their determined attitude in spite of temptations to the contrary, in Rhodesia and in British East Africa the menace from White Extremism to the Indian Colonists there has raised its ugly head again. We referred the other day to the intolerable position the Kenya Indians will find themselves in if they fail to secure the redress of their grievances in regard to ownership of land and of franchise and educational rights. In Rhodesia, where the paucity of Indians has hitherto enabled them to exist without suffering insulting handicaps like segregation on railways and the denial of the franchise, the new Licensing Bill brought in by Sir Charles Coghlan's Government threatens to victimise them in the most odious manner possible by inflicting upon them commercial segregation. The Rhodesian Indian may have the franchise, and he many not be harassed upon the railways because of his skin but the power which the new bill proposes to confer upon local bodies in Rhodesia of rejecting licenses held by Indian traders on the ground that neighbouring properties will depreciate is likely to be used as a weapon to secure their total extinction from the Colony. Mr. Andrews has already drawn the attention of the Rhodesian authorities to this danger and it is the duty of the Government of India now to make strong representations to them on the subject. The proposed legislation in Rhodesia is another indication of the need for constant vigilance in this country regarding the rights and privileges of Indians abroad.

DEPTH OF DEGRADATION.

The news published by a responsible paper like the "Tarun Rajasthan" of the persecution of the "depressed" classes called Balais by the othodox caste people in some parts of the Indore and Gwalior States, shows to what depths of degradation blind orthodoxy can go. It seems there is a barbarous custom in these parts, according to which Balais women are marched blind-folded round the village on Holi festival when caste people are said to throw "nasty rubbish" on them "enjoying their screams and agonies till they become practically senseless." That such demoniac glee should be indulged in by any human beings—and on the occasion of a religious festival—is verily the prostitution of both humanity and religion. And because some of the Balais people refused to submit to the degradation they are said to have been socially boycotted, forbidden the use of wells and in some places their houses have been burnt! If the facts are accurately reported, one may well ask if there is any Government at all in these parts. The only redeeming feature of the hideous episode is that the worm has turned, that the Balais people have met in open conference and have demanded redress from the State authorities. For the present we shall await the action of these authorities.

MARRIAGE REFORM LEGISLATION

The Kotah State may be congratulated on the first step it has taken in the direction of marriage reform by legislation. It has promulgated a law prohbiting the marriage of boys and girls before they are at least sixteen and twelve years of age respectively. This is only a slight advance but it is welcome all the same in a State where child marriages and even infant marriges are not infrequent and where orthodoxy is hard to be overcome. The new law shows that the people there have begun to realise the evils of early marriage and it also serves to establish the important principle that great social abuses can and should be removed by legislation. And now that the principle is once conceded, the social reformers in the State should not be content with the first step but make strenuous efforts to raise the marriageable age of girls to sixteen. This may arouse opposition from the orthodox section, but if the agitation is kept up and the reformers are true in practice to their own professions in spite of social ostracism, the opposition is bound to wear out as it has done in several Hindu castes. The reform introduced is, however, largely negatived by the absurd and arbitrary prohibition of marriage of girls of eighteen with men about double their age and of unmarried girls over eighteen with men over forty-five.

THE WRONGS OF KARNATAK

(BY R. S. HUKERIKAR).

That the Kingdom of Karnatak stretched from the Godavari in the North to the Kaveri in the South is now a historical fact left to the researches of antiquarian scholars. The rise and fall of Vijayanagar is a more recent historical event. But with the battle of Talikot in the latter of half of the sixteenth century, the name of Karnatak vanishes in thin air. The history of the Southern peninsula of the Indian continent divides itself into first that of the Bahamani Kingdom, then of the Nizams of Hyderabad tracing their origin from the Delhi Court and thirdly of the petty Palegars of the South. The Marathas struggling for their freedom from the hills and plains of the Shayadris made the modern history of the Karnatak. Then the onrush of the British as air in vacuum wherever there occured a breach on account of intermine struggles is known to every school boy. The rise of Hyder and Tipu is an episode of short-lived brilliancy. Tipu is perhaps the last great man that the Karnatak produced, if the Kannadagars are not disposed not to acknowledge him as their own on account of his non-Hindu religion.

LACK OF GREAT MEN.

Other provinces still produce great men. Maharashtra is proud of a Tilak, Gujarat can boast of a Rabindranath but Karnatak —no, we have to agitate our brains and scratch our heads before we can point to a name that can readily and easily be accepted as that of an unquestionably great personality.

What are the causes of this stupor, this death-like sleep? The Kannadagars have so much forgotten their separate existence that even during the last two or three decades they felt it no shame to be called the Southern Maratha country, when they had a very good right, perhaps now lapsed by limitation, to call the present Maharashtra as north Karnataka. One of the chief causes of this disintegration is undoubtedly the political expediency that forced the British to parcel out the different provinces into different, unconnected units according to as they came under their sway either by conquest or by abandonment or by any other cause. The Karnatak now finds itself split up into four or five, political units.

A united Karnatak, therefore, is a first necessity of our rejuvenation. Leaving aside the States themselves for the time being, even without Mysore and the Nizam's domonion, the scattered portions of Karnatak now absorbed in Bombay. Madras and Coorg may easily be brought together and amalgamated into a united whole. The administrative difficulties, the Governmental financial bugbear, their unexpressed but silently worked policy of "divide and rule" are no doubt serious difficulties to be counted but these are bound to be removed if dumb Karnatak makes an effort and raises a cry that must be heard. The world is now running on other political democratic free wheels and, howsoever strong the imperialistic breaks there may be, they are bound sooner or later to give way.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

The consideration of a detailed programme may be postponed to another occasion. The purpose of this article will have been abundantly served if it raises in the minds of all true Kannadigars a consciousness of the supreme necessity of a united Karnataka. That in such a Karnatak there will be a predominent majority of the Non-Brahmins without the counterpoise of the sometimes jarring Marathas of Maharashtra as a relief to the Brahmins, that communalism will be rampat everywhere are fears which the writer considers groundless.

THE EVOLUTION OF AN INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M. L. C.)

VI.

Adult franchise or universal suffrage with residential qualifications should be the goal of the electoral system. The electorates in 1919 contained 6 million voters. The number can be easily quadrupled. A solution has been found for the vexed question of separate representation for Mussalmans, which has been one of the root causes of the embitterment of feeling between the two principal communities in the country. The All-India Congress Committee has committed itself to the scheme of Joint Electorates and readjustment of provinces on a linguistic basis. "The Committee is of opinion," runs the resolution, "that a beginning may be made by constituting Andhra, Sindh, and Karnatak, into separate provinces." The resolution further accepts the proposal made by Muslim leaders that reforms should be introduced in the N.W.F. Provinces and British Baluchistan, on the same footing as in other provinces, but "simultaneously with it an adequate system of Judicial administration should be introduced." India cannot have suitable electorates unless the Government take the trouble of creating them.

REFORM OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Every student of British history knows that there were no electorates worth the name, even, in Great Britain, before the Reform bill of 1882, but no one questioned the competency of the people to govern themselves. The growth and development of electorates depends upon the growth and development of free institutions. The only limitation imposed on the powers of the Provincial Legislative Councels should be those pertaining to the division of authority between the Imperial and Local Legislatures. They should also be incompetent to pass legislation inconsistent with and repugnant to British connection.

The problem of Central Government is, no doubt, of a more complex nature, but here, too, the full cabinet system of Government can be introduced, excluding the Department of Foreign Affairs and Army. The Viceroy should content himself with playing the part of a Dominion Governor-General. No serious difficulty can be experienced by making over all the Departments, other than the two mentioned above, to Ministers, enjoying the confidence of the Central Legislative Assembly. As a matter of fact, even now, all the Central Departments, except Commerce, Home, and Finance, are being successfully administered by Indians. In some Provinces Home and Finance departments also are in charge of Indians.

BICAMERAL SYSTEM NOT WANTED.

There should be one Indian Parliament in place of the two Chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The system of bicameral Legislature only tends to protract the passage of legislation, and engender unnecessary bitterness between the two Houses. The decisions of the "Council of Elders," a term, probably, borrowed from Japan—carry no weight in the political circles of the country. The bicameral system, which entails waste of time and money, is not in favour, even in the Dominions, at the present time. Labour in Australia is agitating for its abolition. Single Chamber Legislatures are successfully functioning in several Dominions, such as the Provinces of Canada. Even in England, the cradle of the parliamentary system of Government, the House of Lords is, more or less, a defunct institution, having no effective voice in the Government of the country. Its powerlessness was fully evidenced when Lord Curzon, the most outstanding personality in contemporary British politics, had to withdraw in favour of his less brilliant colleague, Mr. Baldwin, in the race for the Premiership, simply because he happened to belong to the upper House from where he could not exercise sufficient political influence in the House of Commons, which, alone, makes and unmakes Ministries.

It is high time that quite a new approach for the development of self-Government in India should be tried. The so-called autonomous Constitution, adumbrated by Mr. Montagu, has failed, as it was bound to fail, in view of certain inherent defects.

This time Britain cannot afford to court a failure, by making experiments in constitutions, which rise like rockets but fall like stones. The time has come when British statesmanship, freed from the trammels of a narrow Imperialism, should exercise those true gifts of political judgment, which have transformed the Empire into the strongest Commonwealth of Nations in history.

(Concluded.)

Notes of the Day.

The New Dictator.

Chang Tso-lin, the latest cable from Peking says, will be practically Dictator of both the Army and the Navy of the Northen Government having installed himself as the Generalissimo of all the war forces in order to suppress the "Reds." He has secured a shrewd man of business to be his Prime Minister, but it is doubtful whether the new Dictator will have at least the material success which Mussolini can claim to have secured for Italy. The Mukden war-lord knows that his presence is not popular with the nationalists in Peking who will gladly ally themselves with the Kuomintang in the South if only they could secure able military leaders. They are aware that Chang Tso-lin looks for stability and retention of power to England and Japan. So far he has not been disappointed, but there are signs that he cannot obtain more solid help from them. Japan is anxious to keep in the good graces of the Canton Government too. What it is anxious about is the security of Japanese interests. It does not possess the mentality of the "Shanghai-landers" and will be glad if, as China's nearest and Asiatic neighbour, it can push on in China its commercial interests and political influence at the expense of the European Powers. Chang Tso-lin will find it a difficult job to keep both Japan and England pleased and secure help from both.

The Candid Critic.

The Baldwin Government and their admirers who think that the Arcos raid was a wonderful piece of strategy to check the machinations of the Soviet will not thank that candid critic, Mr. Garvin, for his trenchant observations on the raid. The Labour papers in England have been full of suggestions that the real reason of the raid was the anxiety to cover up the lost prestige of Britain in China by dealing a dramatic blow at the enemy of British ambitions in that country. In Tory eyes that enemy is no other than Soviet Russia. Mr. Garvin in the "Observer" lays bare the causes which prompted the dealing of this blow by means of a raid on Arcos House in London in revenge for the British failure in China. "The chief evidence in supporting this policy," he says, "derives from Peking, not Moorgate." And he warns the Baldwin Government that "this policy of itself neither can improve our relations in China nor bring us any tangible advantage at home or abroad." The Tories, perhaps, think the advantage will be a home one, that of telling the British voter that they saved him from the Bolsheviks by their raid!

Conjectures and Anticipations.

With the advent of the Statutory Reforms Commission for India a new occupation, or at least a new pastime, is provided for club habitues in London and for the pillars of Moderatism in this country. Who will be or should be the President of that Commission and what should be the qualifications of its members? In England some plump for Lord Reading, others for Lord Ronaldshay. In India Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru suggests Lord Gordon Hewart as the most suitable choice. He is in entire agreement with the "Pioneer" that the best interests of India and of England could be served by appointing to the Commission men with no previous associations with the Reforms. Perhaps the "Pioneer"'s meaning is quite different from that of Sir Tej Bahadur. What Anglo-India would like to see is the exclusion of Indian leaders from membership of the Commission and it would not mind if retired pro-Consuls were also excluded, so long as the Tory Government found seats on it for representatives in Parliament of the British vested interests in India.

The Tribulations of a University.

It is rather unfair for the Government of India to chastise the executive of the Delhi University with the remark that the statement of its financial requirements for 1927-28 shows a state of affairs "as a result of which the University budgets for a Government grant to cover the excess of its expenditure, whatever this may be, over its income". The suggestion that the Government of India are expected "to foot the bill" whatever the extravagance of the educational infant for whose upbringing they have made themselves responsible is untenable. They have now appointed a Committee of Inquiry to examine the financial situation of the University, but it is not clear what made them adopt an attitude of indifference towards the financial soundness of this new centre of higher education in Northern India during all these years after 1921, when they had sketched out for it a tentative scheme of development. It is not the fault of the University that it has had to spend largely in giving effect to that scheme.

MILL-OWNERS THREATEN BOYCOTT.

"NERO FIDDLING WHEN ROME WAS BURNING."

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF GOVT. POLICY,

ADDITION TO 'AD VALOREM' DUTY SUGGESTED,

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT. OF INDIA.

The All-India Millowners' Conference was held on Monday at 2-30 p.m. in the rooms of the Millowners' Association Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. A large number of representatives from different parts of India attended the Conference and approved of the draft representation to be sent to the Government of India. The chairman in an impressive speech said the Government were dealing with the question of mill industry as if they were disposing of a grant for the village well and pointed how the majority recommendations were rejected for reasons given in the minority report and the minority recommendations for the reasons given in the majority report. He warned the Government not to trifle with the good will of those classes which in every country formed the strongest bulwark of constitutional government.

The chairman was followed by both Indian and European speakers who with one voice condemned the policy of the government while Hon. Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji went a step further and advised to launch an intense swadeshi programme for boycott of foreign goods.

Mills from the following places in India are represented at the Conference:—

City and Island of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Khandeish, Nadiad, Cambay, Broach, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Baroda, Central Provinces, Berar, Indore, Bengal, Delhi Lucknow' Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Coimbatore, Malabar, Trichur, Madras and Koilpati.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association representing 49 mills from Ahmedabad and 4 mills outside Ahmedabad was represented at the Conference by 1. Sheth Chamanlal C. Parekh, Chairman, 2. Sheth Sakarlal Balabhai, 3. Sheth Ramanlal Lalubhai, 4. Mr. H. K. Dixit, 5. Mr. Gordhandas I. Patel, 6. Mr. Pestanshah N. Vakil, 7. Mr. Bhogilal Balabhai, 9. Mr. G. R. Rele, 10. Mr. Hormusji E. Mehta, Assistant Secretary.

The Baroda Millowners' Association representing 10 mills, was represented at the Conference by 1. Sheth Chandulal Keshvlal, 2. Sheth Iswarlal Chimanlal Javerilaxmichand, 3. Sheth Devidas Hurgovindas Shah, 4. Sheth Hurgovindas Kanthawala, 5. Sheth Chimanlal Samalbechar.

The Delhi Footoryowners' Federation was represented at the Conference by Mr. Sunderlal Dalal.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce representing about 8 or 9 mills in Northern India have wired as below:—

"Your 983|115 Eleventh. Regret shortage of notice and season of year render attendance delegates from this chamber to meeting twentieth impossible. Cotton interest here sympathise with purpose of meeting and favour raising cotton piecegoods Import duty to 15 per cent. Equalising general rate other textiles".

Sir Sarupchand Hukamchand representing mills in Indore under his agency has wired as below:

"Thanks for your kind invitation. Regret inability to attend owing to important previous engagements. One twentieth fixed without knowledge of your invitation. Conference has my full sympathy and support regarding reversal of Government's decision on Tariff Board's report. Tariff Board's recommendations by themselves are very meagre and Government should have at least accepted them in order to save the staple and national Industry of India which is mainly groaning under foreign competition and one-sided manipulation of exchange."

The Managing Director of the Ramchand Gurshahaimal Cotton Mills, Lucknow has written as below:—

"I much regret my inability to attend the coming meeting on the twentieth. We take this opportunity of expressing our complete support in the move and any steps that you will take will carry our full sympathies and co-operation."

Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Agents of 2 mills in Coimbatore, S. India, besides sending a representative have written as below:—

"We have deputed Mr. K. N. C. Patuck to represent us at the proposed meeting of millowners on the question of tariffs. Both our Boards namely, the Directors of the Coimbatore S. and W. Coy. Ltd. and the Directors of the Mall Mills Coy. Ltd. are unanimous in their desire to support your action, feeling that Government have not acted in a manner that is consistent with the appointment of a Commission. We feel that our action would be backed up by the Indian millowners in Coimbatore."

The following telegram was received from Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

"Mysore chamber of commerce sympathises with you and wishes success for to-da's meeting chairman."

Mr. Holden, represented Kaleeswarar and Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills.

Mr. R. M. Bhut, represented Surat Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd.

Mr. N. N. Dondh, represented Sri Runga Vilas Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd.

Mr. K. N. C. Patuck, represented Coimbatore Mall Mills and Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills.

Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. represented Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd.

Mr. Fozdar, represented Tinnevelly Textiles Limited.

MR. MODY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mody in opening the proceedings said:—

I have to thank you on behalf of my Committee for the ready way in which, in spite of the shortness of the notice, you have responded to the invitation to attend, this Conference. We are met here to-day to consider the situation arising out of the decisions of the Government of India on the Tariff Board Report, and for taking concerted action for the protection of our common interests. We have never known such a large and representative gathering as we see to-day and it shows alike the identity of interests between every section and centre of the industry and the strength of feeling which exists over the grave wrong done to it by the decisions of the Government of India.

MOST CASUAL TREATMENT.

As you are aware, the Government of India deliberated for over four months on the Report of the Tariff Board and when at the end of May the promised publication did not come about, my Committee wired to the Commerce Department expressing surprise at the delay and urging Government to let us have an indication of their difficulties. No reply was vouchsafed to this telegram but some days later an announcement of the date of publication was made in cable from London. It is noteworthy that while we had to look for the report and the Government's decisions thereon in the newspapers in the same way as every one else people in Lancashire and Delhi as presumably the parties most interested in the matter, appear to have known them a day earlier.

Gentlemen, the decisions that have been arrived at are typical of the way in which we have been treated all along in this business. A more rasual and indifferent treatment of a grave problem I have never known. After continually pressing on us the necessity of going before the Tariff Board,—it was only when our demand for an 'ad hoc' enquiry was repeatedly turned down that we decided to adopt that course—Government in their wisdom have dismissed in three brief paragraphs all the major recommendations of an authoritative body set up by themselves. One would have thought that very powerful reasons must exist for decisions so contrary to the assurances given to us and so greatly at variance with all canons of fair play. If any such reasons exist, they do not appear in the Government Communique. All that the Communique does is to misread important findings and recommendations, to set up the majority and the minority reports against each other and to dismiss the whole subject in a few casual sentences much as if Government were disposing of the question of a grant for a village well. The majority recommendation for a bounty on yarn is rejected for reasons given in the minority report; the minority recommendation for an additional duty on yarn is turned down because according to the majority the handloom industry would be affected thereby and the recommendations of both the majority and minority with regard to an increase in the import duty on cloth are dismissed because of the monumental discovery that 11 percent duty already exists which makes any further protection

(Continued on Page 10.)

TOWARDS COMMUNAL PEACE

REPRESENTATIVES TO COLLEGE OF ELECTORS

JOINT BOARD OF ARBITRATION

DELHI, June 20.

At the invitation of the Hindu-Muslim Joint Board of Arbitration in matters communal, a public meeting was held last evening in the Queen Gardens, Dr. Ansari presiding, at which it was resolved to ask the different religious, political, social and commercial bodies and associations in Delhi to return representatives to a College of Electors membership of which was fixed at 155. It will consist of 63 Hindus and of equal number of Mussalmans and will also have representatives of Sikhs, Parsees and Congress. Among the bodies eligible to send representatives are the Hindu Mahasabha, the Delhi Municipality, the Sanatan Dharma and Arya Samaj Sabhas, the Muslim League, the Jamiat-Ul-Ulamas, the Khilafat Committee, the Jain Panchayat and the Hindustani Mercantile Association. 1st July is the last day for returning representatives to the College of Electors, which in its turn will elect a smaller body—a Board—and also fix its membership and constitution. The Board will arbitrate in all matters of communal disputes and will aim at the maintenance of peace in Delhi.—A. P.

HAKIM AJMALKHAN'S APPEAL,

DELHI, June 20.

A crowded public meeting was held last night to congratulate the citizens of Delhi on the peaceful observance of the Bakr-Id this year.

Dr. Ansari addressing the meeting said it was shameful that the people should have to depend on the Government for preserving peace in the city. Abiding peace could be available only if Hindus and Muslims and various other communities would take into their heads to settle their differences amicably and evince reall desire for unity and peace.

SHAMEFUL WASTE OF MEN AND MONEY.

Hakim Ajmal Khan said: Hindus and Muslims should ponder over the happenings of the past three years and a half and think of the shameful waste of men and money that had occurred. Both the communities have suffered as a result of these excesses and the money spent on the defence of cases arising out of the riots should have been better spent in the interests of the communities. He asked Hindus whether they are confident that they have achieved their object or they are in any way nearer to the right they want to establish—of playing music before mosques. And he asked Muslims whether they were any the nearer to their right to insist on the stoppage of music in front of mosques. A change of heart and little more of good will and amity, said the Hakim Sahib, would ensure unity and peace between Hindus and Muslims. That would be real peace and prosperity.—Free Press.

BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS

NORTHERN WAR LORD'S THREAT

CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISTS

LONDON, June 20.

Breakdown of negotiations between Chang Tso-Lin, Chang Kai Shek and Yen-Si-Shan, Military Governor of Shansi appears to have been indicated in the recent interview of Chang Tso-Lin at Peking, in the course of which, he declared that Chang Kai Shek's anti-Communist protestations were insincere. Chang Tso-Lin further said, that after having exchanged views with Chang, he could not help feeling that Nanking and Hankow were common enemies of China working under a common Russian direction. He concluded by saying that Northern forces numbering over half million men were determined to fight against Reds, until they had exterminated them.—Reuter.

RICE SHORTAGE IN HANKOW

RUGBY, June 20.

A Peking telegram states that Marshall Chang Tso-Lin has assumed the title of Generalissmo of North China forces in order "to establish the Chinese Republic, develop the rule of the people, reorganise domestic affairs and maintain international peace and harmony."

Hankow telegrams report that an acute rice shortage is imminent as all supplies from up and down the river are being blocked.—B. O. W.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT ACTION

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the Commerce Department, Government of India, Simla:—

"The Committe of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta beg to record their emphatic protest against Government action in publication of the Cotton Textile Board Report six months after its submission and Government resolution summarily rejecting both the minority and majority reports. If Government had made up their minds before hand to sit still and do nothing, there was no point in appointing a special Tariff Board and wasting a lakh and a half of rupees of poor ryots' money. This decision of Government is bound to react adversely on the interests of the country.

My Committee feel the present policy of Government is going counter to the policy accepted by Government of granting discriminate protection to Indian industries on the recommendation of a majority Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission."—Free Press.

THROUGH INDIAN SPEAKER'S EYES.

PARLIAMENT AND ASSEMBLY COMPARED.

SNUB TO MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS?

BRITISH PARTIES AND INDIAN REFORMS.

MADRAS, June 20.

The "Hindu" publishes a special interview with President Patel by its London correspondent.

"As regards the maintenance of the dignity of the House and the authority of the Chair, India has not much to learn from the House of Commons," said the Hon. Mr. Patel. "Perhaps it is the other way about."

President Patel was doubtful about the good work of the Empire Parliamentary Association so far as India was concerned, as long as India had no equal status in the Commonwealth.

Referring to the British political parties' attitude towards the Reforms, Mr. Patel thought there was growing realisation by prominent politicians in England that the Indian question has got to be solved in the near future.

Questioned on Lord Reading's reference at the British Indian Union luncheon on the working of the Reforms, Mr. Patel observed, he was not free to say anything and elaborated an answer to his own question at the same luncheon. He insisted there must be equality of status between the two countries.—Free Press.

MR. HARVEY'S "TWO ANSWERS"

"HOW DO YOU RECONCILE?" ASKS MAGISTRATE

MR. NARIMAN OBJECTS TO MR. VELINKAR'S INTERRUPTION

MR. ABDUL HAMID IN WITNESS BOX

The hearing of Harvey-Nariman case was further resumed on Monday morning before Mr. H. P. Dastoor, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Further re-examined by Mr. Velinkar, the witness, Mr. Thomas Harvey, who shown the exhibit No. 65.

Mr. Velinkar: Who it was that actually handed over that document to you?

Mr. Harvey: I don't recollect.

Mr. Velinkar: To whom did you hand it over after it came to you?

Mr. Harvey: I understand that it was handed over by the Secretary to the Government. I find that the indent (2) is signed by the Secretary to Government. I think that this paper must have come from the file of the Secretary.

Mr. Velinkar: It is suggested in the cross-examination that you placed local orders to show favouritism or to make illicit profits. Is it a fact?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Velinkar: Was Sir George Buchanan concerned with the housing scheme?

Mr. Harvey: No. He was only concerned with Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you personally know the firm, Patrol General Stores and Supply Co.?

Mr. Harvey: No, I did not know that firm personally at all.

Mr. Velinkar: Is it true that you had authorized Mr. Hamid to deal with this firm?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you derive any advantage from Hamid's dealings with that firm with regard to 13 tons of mild steel bars?

Mr. Harvey: No, I derived no profit whatsoever.

Mr. Nariman objected to the question which, according to him, was of a leading nature.

Mr. Velinkar: Had you anything to do with the orders placed by Mr. Kulabavala

Mr. Harvey: No, these orders were placed by him before I took charge of the Department.

Mr. Velinkar: It is suggested that you recommended payment of Rs. 16,550 to the firm, Bishvanwarnath Kapoor and Co., with a corrupt purpose. Is there any truth in the charge?

Mr. Harvey: No, it is absolutely untrue.

NO MUDSLINGING PLEASE.

Mr. Nariman objected to the question being put. His contention was that the witness was not prevented from giving any reply when the cross-examination was going on. Besides, the statements were very clear in themselves.

Mr. Velinkar: We cannot have mud thrown like this.

Mr. Velinkar: (To Mr. Harvey) Under what circumstances did you make recommendation for payment to Kapoor?

Mr. Nariman: I object to this question on the grounds that the witness was given full opportunity to explain himself.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you personally go to Vasind Factory to inspect brick bats fields?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: Was Kulabavala present there?

Mr. Nariman: It is again a leading question and I object to it.

Mr. Velinkar: Who else was present?

Mr. Harvey: All my staff, Contractors and people knowing about brick-fields.

Mr. Velinkar: What did you do there? Was the report made after personal enquiry?

Mr. Harvey: We had two meetings at the brick fields.

Mr. Velinkar: You said that this was a legacy of settlement handed over to you. What do you mean by it?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Sykes had gone through it before.

Mr. Velinkar: Under what circumstances generally did you make recommendations for payment to Contractors?

Mr. Harvey: I recommended with sense of justice.

Mr. Velinkar: It has been suggested that you and Sykes conspired together to make only illicit gains. Is there any truth in it?

Mr. Harvey: No, it is absolutely false.

Mr. Velinkar: What relation is there between you and Mr. Owen? How do you come to know him, where and when?

Mr. Harvey: At a social function.

JOLLY MOTOR TRIPS.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you go out on motor trips with Mr. Owen? On how many occasions?

Mr. Harvey: On two occasions. On local holidays we made a party. On the first occasion we went to Dadar and our second trip was to Poona.

Mr. Velinkar: At what intervals did you have your trips?

Mr. Harvey: I cannot recollect.

Mr. Velinkar: When did Gannons and Dunkerley submit tenders in 1922?

Mr. Harvey: Early in 1922.

Mr. Velinkar: When did Mr. Owen join Gannons and Dunkerley

Mr. Nariman objected to the question on the grounds that it had been sufficiently explained.

Mr. Velinkar: It has been suggested that locally made fittings are as good as Adam's patent. Is it true?

Mr. Harvey: Nothing of the kind.

Mr. Velinkar: Have you got specimens of local fittings?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: Can you produce them before the Court just now?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

A heavy load of locally made fittings was then brought before the Magistrate for inspection but the Magistrate was not disposed to make a survey of the things.

Mr. Velinkar: Is there any truth in the suggestion that you made profits in the fittings?

Mr. Harvey: The suggestion is absolutely false.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you say that Adam's patent fittings were necessary in preference to Indian fittings?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: Who allowed the use of locally made things in the chawls of your Department?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Mehta and then Mr. Hamid at Worli.

Mr. Velinkar: It is suggested that you created the sanitary district to gain illicit profits?

Mr. Harvey: No, it is absolutely false.

Mr. Velinkar: How did Mr. Krishna Swamy leave the Department?

Mr. Harvey: He left in 1925 when I came back from my leave.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you know that he was going to join any other company?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Velinkar: Will you give me total costs of sanitary works?

Mr. Harvey: The total cost was 27 1|2 lakhs out of which Gannons and Dunkerly had 8 lakhs.

Mr. Nariman intervening said that the cost of sanitary works went with building contractors. Sums of building contracts included costs for sanitary fittings.

Mr. Harvey:—

Sanitary works were not included in any other contracts.

Mr. Velinkar:—

You rejected Sharma and Vajjan's tender with regard to Naigaum plot (A), although it was the lowest. What was your reason for doing so?—That was not only in one case but in many other cases.

Mr. Velinkar:

Can your give reasons why the B.C.C. got such a large contract?

Mr. Nariman:

I object to this question; this has been gone into details in the cross-examination.

The question was consequently dropped.

Mr. Velinkar:

It is suggested that you allowed tender forms to be given only to approved contractors. Is it true that you gave tender forms to some contractors out of favour?—No, it is not true.

Mr. Velinkar:—

It is suggested that although that contract tenders of Marsland and Price was lower you gave the contract to Ganaons and Dunkerley out of favouritism. Is there any truth in this suggestion?—No.

Mr. Velinkar: Can you give reasons why Gannons and Dunkerley got such a big contract.?—They did the job satisfactorily

(Continued on next Page)

DISMISSAL OF B. N. R. WORKERS

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED

EMERGENCY FUND SCHEME

KHARAGPUR, June 20.

At a mass meeting of the B. N. Rly. workers, held yesterday under the presidency Mr. B. Ramalingam, Officiating President of the B. N. Rly. Labour Union, resolutions were passed inviting Messrs. Anandji Haridas, I. B Sen, H. P. Ghose, Shyam Sunder Chakravarty, Piyush Kanti Ghose, Kishori Pati Roy, Kabir Ahmed and Mukundlal Sarkar to constitute a committee to report on the result of the last strike and the reasons and methods of subsequent dismissals of workers on the B. N. Rly.

The meeting also resolved to consider the report of the Enquiry Committee and to decide definite course of action to be taken for redress and to collect special fund to meet any emergency, in this connection, the employees paying one day's pay every month towards the same.—Free Press.

CENSORSHIP ON CINEMA FILMS

NEW ACT TO OPERATE IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, June 20

Melbourne.—In accordance with the provisions of Censorship of Films Act, all the picture palace programmes in the State of Victoria after July 1 must include at least two thousand feet of British Films, of which at least half must be of Australian manufacture.—Reuter's Special.

STRAINED RELATIONS IN LAHORE

PUBLIC MEETING POSTPONED

LAHORE, June 20.

Mr. Oglivie, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, invited some leading Muhammadans recently and asked them to stop the public meeting of Mussalmans that was announced to be held on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Yusuf Ali, Principal of the Islamia College, outside Delhi Gate, to consider the judgment pronounced by Mr. Justice Dulip Singh in the "Rangila Rasul" case, in view of the strained feelings among the different communities in the city. Consequently, the meeting did not take place yesterday, but was postponed indefinitely.—A. P.

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA

GOVT. PUTTING OBSTACLES?

POONA, June 20.

Interviewed as regards the progress of the plan for sending an Indian medical mission to China, Dr. Hardikar, who visited Poona yesterday stated that he had received so far 219 applications for enlistment in the Corps. They were from all provinces, Maharashtra leading with 63. Two ladies, from Poona, had also offered their services as nurses. The work of selection would be completed by the Selection Committee when it meets in Bombay next week.

PASSPORTS TO CHINA.

As regards passports, Dr. Hardikar said that Mr. Goswami was in communication with the Government. Two days ago he received a telegram from Mr. Goswami, stating that the Government considered that the mission was a political one. Dr. Hardikar expressed surprise at this view, as he himself had stated in a press communique on June 9th that although the mission was organised by the Congress, yet it was a purely medical mission and absolutely non-political in character.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN POONA

MR. RANADE TO DISOBEY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

POONA, June 20.

Mr. Ranade has given notice to the Poona City Magistrate that he intends to break his order by distributing prohibited pamphlets on Hindu-Muslim unity in Budhwar Chowk tomorrow. Mr. Ranada had been prohibited from disseminating handbills for two months. He was tried last week on a charge of causing obstruction to the public in streets, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2. In his notice to the Magistrate, Mr. Ranade says that the prohibitory order is derogatory to his self-respect in as much as it prevents him from discharging his duty to his co-religionists.—A. P.

MR. J. J. COTTON DEAD

MADRAS, June 20.

Mr. J. J. Cotton, I. C. S., Member, Indian Historical Records Commission died suddenly at Madras this morning of heart failure.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Principal S. C. Shahani of D. J. Sindh College is retiring from November next.

Larkhana will be supplied with electricity.—Free Press.

MR. HARVEY'S "TWO ANSWERS"

(Continued from previous page.)

and moreover they had recommendations. Besides, Mr. Owen was an experienced, engineer.

Mr. Nariman: Has Mr. Harvey personal knowledge about Mr. Owen being an experienced engineers or is it a "bazar gupp"?—I cannot say where I got the information.

Mr. Velinkar: Did Mr. Owen pay you botel bills and drink bills when you travelled, together.? No.

Mr. Nariman: Of course he must have paid the drink bills when they had motor trips to Dadar and Poona.? Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: With regard to the compensation claim amounting to Rs. 36,000 of F.C.C., it has been suggested that the sum was corruptly paid. Is there any truth in this suggestion.? No.

RE-OPENING THE QUESTION.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you pay them more than they deserved.? No.

Mr. Velinkar: With regard to the extra claims of contractors amounting to Rs. 60,000, you have said that you re-opened the question of payments. What do you mean by "Re-open."?

Mr. Nariman: Look into the dictionary for the meaning. You cannot have it from the witness box. The witness has definitely said in his cross-examination that he re-opened the question and recommended the payment.

Mr. Velinkar: When you say that you re-opened the question and allowed the payment of Rs. 60,000, what do you mean by it.?—If I did it I did it because it was justified. I did not re-open the question.

Mr. Velinkar: Who was Amir Ahmad.? Had he any knowledge of construction contracts.?

Mr. Nariman objected on the ground that it was a new question.

Mr. Velinkar: Why did you reject Amir Ahmad's tender.?

Mr. Nariman wanted the wrings to be produced before the Court.

Mr. Harvey: I rejected that tender owing to their in experience and the fact that they quoted too little.

Mr. Velinkar: It is suggested that in recommending Rs. 34,000 out of Rs. 86,000 to F.C.C., you acted corruptly towards them.? There is no truth in that.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you allow them any more than was fair.? No.

Mr. Velinkar: Have you got the papers regarding Vile Parle water supply tenders.? Yes, I have.

MR. NARIMAN'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Nariman objected. Whenever he asked the question, he submitted, the answers were "I don't know", "I cannot remember" etc. and now the answers to the same questions were being given in a different manner. He did not like the twisting of evidence in that way.

Mr. Velinkar: (To Mr. Harvey). With regard to Worli Water Supply, why did you give contract to Gannons and Dunkerley in preference to Sharma whose tender was lower.? I have already given reasons why large contracts were not given to Sharma.

Mr. Velinkar: As regards B.C.C., it is suggested that you showed favouritism to Major Parcelle. Is it a fact.? There is no truth in it.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you derive any profits from that transaction.? No, not from any contract.

Mr. Velinkar: Were you on unusually friendly terms with Major Parcelle?

Mr. Nariman: Unusual friendship will have to be defined.

Mr. Velinkar: Now we come to serious matter. It has been suggested that when you went on leave in 1925 you induced contractors to put in extra claims in order to make illicit profits. Is there any truth in it?—No, I did not do anything of that kind.

Mr. Velinkar:—It has been suggested that Ebrahim, Kalasing and yourself conspired together to increase the bills of F. C. C. Is it true?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—Did you favour contractors by buying materials that were useless?—There is no truth in it

ENTRY IN STOCK BOOKS.

Mr. Velinkar:—Have you any records to support that materials were not entered in stock books?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—It has been suggested that F. C. C. was overpaid. Is it true?—No, on the contrary they were not satisfied with what they were paid.

Mr. Velinkar:—Do you know anything about the partnership deed between Major Parcelle and B.C.C.?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—You had no hand in his joining any firm?—Absolutely none.

Mr. Velinkar:—Did you hold out any hopes to him that he would get any contracts from you?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—It has been suggested that you made a difference between Indian and European contractors?—No. I did not know which was Indian firm and which was European.

Mr. Velinkar:—You have said to Mr. Nariman that you bought materials from B. C. C. and sold them to other contractors. Did you act as agent?—In reality, it was a transfer between contractors.

Mr. Velinkar:—Was the staff large enough to supervise the works of B.C.C.? Is it a fact that you removed persons who were obnoxious to Major Parcelle in order to oblige him?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—You were asked about payments made for steps. You said you had made out a comparative statement showing amounts paid for sanitary fittings in Worli Chawls. Is it true?—Yes.

Mr. Velinkar:—Do you know whether Gaya or B.C.C. were paid more? How much were B.C.C. paid for 48 steps, per chawl?—Rs. 80 per step and Gaya and Co. were paid, for 51 steps, Rs. 22 per step. Each was paid for beam and slab on the top of the step.

Mr. Nariman:—The designs were different in each case and that is why the charges differed.

Mr. Harvey admitted the point.

QUESTIONS REGARDING CEMENT.

Mr. Velinkar:—Is there any truth in the suggestion that you allowed Gannons to use bad cement?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—Did that cement injuriously affect the work?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—Can you tell me who ran the B.C.C. and F.C.C. firms? Was there majority of Indians or of Europeans?—Of Indians.

The Court, at this stage, rose for lunch recess.

AFTER LUNCH PROEEDINGS.

Resuming the re-examination after recess, Mr. Velinkar asked Mr. T. Harvey whether the latter would produce the bill for the furniture he had bought from Udeysingh.

The answer was in the affirmative.

Mr. Velinkar:—And also the copy of the letter you wrote to the Executive Engineer asking for it?—Yes.

Mr. Velinkar:—Was Udeysingh's complaint ever brought to your notice?—No.

The bill was produced before the court but Mr. Nariman asked for letter accompanying it.

Mr. Velinkar:—Who was this Executive Engineer?—Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Velinkar:—Why was Udeysingh's contract terminated?—For bad work and unsatisfactory progress.

Mr. Velinkar:—It has been suggested that Hamid received Rs. 500 from Bombay General Petrol Supply and Co. and that was done in conspiracy with you. Did you receive any secret commissions from the company?—No. I have already said that I got no secret commission from any company and this is no exception.

Mr. Velinkar:—Had you any reasons to suspect that there was anything wrong between Hamid and this patrol company?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—For what period did this company receive contracts?—For about a year.

MILD STEEL BARS STOLEN.

Mr. Velinkar:—You made a statement about the mild steel bars that were stolen. What happened to them?—I placed the matter with the C. I. B. but they could not identify them as the bars had no marks on them.

Mr. Velinkar:—It has been suggested that there was some corrupt understanding between you and Maneckchand Jivraj and Co. because that firm submitted an offer for bars a day after you arrived in India. Is there any truth in it?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—Did you know what had happened to those bars in your absence?—No.

Mr. Velinkar::—Is there any truth in the suggestion that you got some commission from Maneckchand Jivraj and Co?—That is absolutely untrue.

Mr. Velinkar:—Can you say why Maneckchand and Jivraj made their offer to you personally?—He addressed the offer to me as Superintending Engineer. Superintending Engineer, is the officer who has to deal with these offers.

Mr. Velinkar:—Did you send any information to that company about your arrival in Bombay?—No cable, no letter, no information whatsoever.

Mr. Velinkar:—You showed favour to Maneckchand Jivraj and Co. in not imposing any penalty on them for delay in removing the bars?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—Have you got papers to show that Mr. Anderson gave 56 tons of steel bars?—Yes.

Mr. Velinkar:—Is it a fact that you were on friendly terms with Amiruddin Tyebji?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—You hobnobbed with him in Willingdon Club. Did you receive illegal gratification from this man?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—When were William Laws and Co. appointed selling agents?—On August 13, 1926.

Mr. Velinkar:—With regard to the finfinal bill of Gaya and Co., you have said that provisionally you made out a figure of Rs. 1,20,000 pending further enquiries in the matter. Is that answer correct?—No.

Mr. Nariman objected to the question. He reminded the Court that the witness had said that he did make a statement.

MR. HARVEY'S TWO ANSWERS.

The Magistrate (To Mr. Harvey):—You first said that you did not fix any figure and after that you said that you did make out a figure provisionally. How do you reconcile those two answers?—I don't recollect having given the second reply. In answering for the second time I did not take into consideration the figure. I could not have done so. I made a general statement that something had been settled.

Mr. Velinkar:—Not the figure.

Mr. Nariman very strongly objected to counsel's interruption with a view to supplement the answers.

Mr. Velinkar:—I added that word to make the answer intelligible.

Mr. Nariman:—To suit your purpose.

Mr. Velinkar:—Was building work stopped on the recommendation of Government?—It was never stopped.

RE-EXAMINATION CONCLUDED.

Mr. Nariman then brought to the notice of the Court that the report produced by the Public Prosecutor was dated January, 1924. It had no bearing on his question. His question was whether after the arrival of the new Governor there was any recommendation made by the Government. Now the new Governor had arrived sometime in May, 1924. Therefore the report produced was the report he had called for.

Mr. Velinkar:—Is there any other report?—I don't know.

Mr. Velinkar:—Had you been asked to report on the cost of finishing the Worli scheme?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—Did you make a report on such cost?—No.

Mr. Velinkar:—Is there any truth in the suggestion that the actual cost grossly exceeded the report?—No.

Mr. Nariman objected on the grounds that the witness had said in his cross-examination that he had made two reports.

At this point the re-examination was concluded.

MR. HAMID IN WITNESS BOX.

Mr. Abdul Hamid was then called in for cross-examination.

Mr. Nariman (to Mr. Hamid):—Do you come from Delhi now?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—When did you arrive in Bombay?—On Friday last.

Mr. Nariman:—When did you see your solicitors?—On Saturday.

Mr. Nariman:—You must have gone to see your solicitors with Mr. Harvey?—No. I went alone.

Mr. Nariman:—Was Mr. Harvey there when you went?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Who told you to go to solicitors?—Nobody told me. I went there myself.

Mr. Nariman:—You had intention to see the solicitors before your cross-examination?—Solicitors had called me.

Mr. Nariman:—How long were you with them?—For five minutes only. Mr. Baker was very busy.

Mr. Nariman:—When did you first hear about this prosecution?—I heard about it at Dehra Dun.

Mr. Nariman:—You received a letter from Mr. Harvey informing of his intention to launch a complaint?—No. I got his letter after Government had sanctioned prosecution.

Mr. Nariman:—Did he write to you what you would have to say?—No.

"SLIP OF THE TONGUE."

Mr Nariman:—Don't you remember that before the prosecution was launched you were asked to submit your statement?—Yes, I was asked to submit statement about 7|8 inches bars.

Mr. Nariman:—About 7|8 inches bars?—No. It is a slip of tongue.

Mr. Nariman:—You can correct slips afterwards. That was the first intimation you got about the prosecution?—I cannot remember.

Mr. Nariman:—Were you on correspondence terms with Mr. Harvey?—Yes. We often wrote to each other. I had left my address with Mr. Harvey when I left service.

Mr. Nariman:—You must have kept on corresponding with Mr. Harvey about the case?—Not much about the case.

Mr. Nariman:—You took long time to prepare your statement?—I was very busy then.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you not receive another letter from Little and Co. after you sent your statement?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—On that second letter you sent further statement?—I cannot say any more than what I have already said.

Mr. Nariman:—Did the second letter ask you to send something more than what you had sent?—Yes. They asked me to say something more.

Mr. Nariman (To the Court): I want the statement made by the witness to his solicitors produced before the Court. I want to see whether it tallies with what he says now. That statement is relevant to the case and I ask it to be produced.

Mr. Nariman then quoted sections of the law in order to show how his claim was justified.

Mr. Nariman (To Mr. Hamid):—Have you kept a copy of your statement to the solicitors?—No.

Mr. Nariman:—Do you remember your evidence chief?—Yes. I think so.

THAT MISSING SLIP.

Mr. Nariman:—May I know what was that further information that your solicitors wanted from you?—They mentioned about missing slip.

Mr. Nariman:—They wrote to you that you had not stated anything about that missing slip?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—After you came down to Bombay on the first occasion, did you go to see your solicitors?—Yes. I went to report.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you see the solicitors again?—Yes. I went with Mr. Harvey to see the files. That was before the case commenced.

Mr. Nariman:—What files did you see?—Files about bars.

Mr. Nariman:—Had you an appointment with Mr. Harvey to go to solicitors?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Why did you want to look at the file?—Just to refresh my memory.

Mr. Nariman:—You had forgotten all about the incident and therefore you wanted to refresh your memory?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you want Mr. Harvey with you to refresh your memory?—He gave me the file.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you discuss with Mr. Harvey about papers?—All papers relating to the bars were properly filed.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you not discuss the case?—Yes. Of course.

Mr. Nariman:—Did you know what the complaint of Mr. Harvey was?—Stil then I had not read it. I read it afterwards in newspapers.

Mr. Nariman:—Were you not again asked about the slip in the solicitors' office?—Yes. Mr. Baker asked Mr. Harvey about it.

"I WAS SHOWN A NOTE."

Mr. Nariman:—Were you shown any document in solicitors' office particularly?—Yes. I was shown a note.

Mr. Nariman:—Did Mr. Harvey show that note?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman:—Was it in a file?—It was in my office file.

Mr. Nariman:—You said that you could not make anything out of the file?—Yes.

Here the court rose for the day. The case stands adjourned till 11.30 to-day.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

TO BE REMOVED TO A NEW BUILDING

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and office will shortly be removed to Hari Building, opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

BOMBAY, June 20.

The following communication has been issued on the progress made towards the formation of an Institute of Bankers in India:—

On the 17th March last, at a meeting of the representatives of the various banks in Bombay held to discuss the formation of an Institute of Bankers in India, it was decided that a Sub-Committee be formed to consider the question and the following gentlemen were elected thereto:—

The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw (Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors), A. R. Ingram (Chartered Bank of India Australia and China), S. N. Pochkhanawala (Central Bank of India Limited), H. A. W. Brent (National City Bank of New York), J. Riddell (P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.), A. G. Gray (Bank of India, Limited), Sir Norcot Warren (Imperial Bank of India), K. G. J. Headington (Honorary Secretary).

Mr. Riddell recently left for England and Mr. Moir, his successor, was elected to the Sub-Committee in his place.

The Sub-Committee has held its meetings in the local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India and considerable progress has been made towards the desired end. Although the constitution of the English Institute of Bankers has been followed in regard to the various classes of members, and the rates of subscription fixed at approximately the rupee equivalent of the English rates, it has been found necessary to base the actual wording of the constitution of the Indian Institute more on the lines of the Indian Companies' Act, with due regard to the work and objects of the proposed new Institute. The draft Memorandum and Articles of Association, which were prepared by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company, have been throughly discussed in detail by the Sub-Committee, and, if the present rate of progress is maintained, it is hoped to call a further final meeting of the representatives of the various Banks interested in the scheme at an early date to approve of the Report and Recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

The election of Office Bearers is a further matter to be considered at the final meeting, and it is hoped to elect to the Council of the Institute the leading representatives of Banks and allied professions in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the larger up-country centres.—A. P.

BALLY GUNGE OUTRAGE

RESULT OF IDENTIFICATION PARADE

CALCUTTA, June 20.

It is understood that at a test identification parade held in the Presidency General Hospital, Mr. Alex Cameron, the victim of the Ballygunge outrage identified one Ismail, who has been arrested, among several others as ex-servants in employ of one Boulton. Mr. Cameron was of opinion that Ismail's look appeared to tally with his assailant. Ismail will be placed on his trial shortly.—Free Press.

LT. PATWARDHAN CONVICTED OF PERJURY

SENTENCED TO A DAY'S IMPRISONMENT AND FINE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 20.

The offshoot of the sensational Bhave appeal of Thana for which the sanction was given last year by Mr. K. C. Sen, the then Sessions Judge that Lieutenant Patwardhan should be prosecuted for perjury which was going on for some time in the resident Magistrate's Court at Kalyan concluded to-day, the Lieutenant being convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300.

AGAINST SEPARATION

SIND HINDUS' MANIFESTO

KARACHI, June 20.

Some Hindus of Karachi including Mr. Harachandrai Vishindas have issued a manifesto against separation of Sind from Bombay Presidency. A public meeting of the Old Town residents while protesting against the separation of Sind has called upon all the Sind Hindu members of the Bombay Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly to use all possible means against separation.—Free Press.

PLEA FOR COOPERATION

MR. RANGACHARIAR ON GLORY OF EMPIRE

MEANING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT

LONDON, June 19.

Melbourne.—Addressing a pleasant Sunday afternoon gathering at the Wesley Church Mr. Rangachariar made another strong plea for co-operation within the Empire, which was broadcasted.

Referring to the absence of poverty in Australia he said that the people of India needed education to increase their earning power and the standard of living. The great national movement in India was not directed against Britain but was for acquiring strength in their own domain. The nation which had been under another form of Government for a hundred and fifty years was now asking for a chance to solve her own problems. All parts of the Empire should be inter-dependent. None should claim seniority.—Reuter.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA

MACHINE TROUBLE ON WAY

LONDON, June 19.

The second British attempt to make a non-stop flight to India unfortunately failed. Owing to a leak in the oiling system of their machine Flight Lieutenants Carr and Maeworth who left Cranwell Aerodrome at 41 minutes past noon yesterday had to come down at the Martlesham Aerodrome in Suffolk after being in the air one hour and a half. Carr decided to land as trouble could not be dealt with while the machine was in flight. Landing was difficult in view of the immense weight of the fuel and stores on the aeroplane but the engine did not falter and the descent was perfectly accomplished. An expert will now examine the machine to ascertain the cause of the trouble and report to the Air Ministry. Carr will await the Air Ministry's instructions.—B. O. W.

CARRYING ON DESHBANDHU'S MISSION

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The good work done by the Refuge in offering shelter to the homeless and destitute and turning them into useful citizens was stressed at the evening party given to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation.

In welcoming the guests, the Secretary said, the motto of the Home was the help of the Daridranarayanas which was also the motto of Deshabandhu Das, and hoped the Corporation would take up their cause.

The Mayor in reply expressed satisfaction at the work of the Refuge and assured help when the question will come up for consideration.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

Hearing was concluded to-day in the Court of the Joint Magistrate in the case in which Krishna Bihari is being prosecuted on a complaint of the High Court in respect of allegation that he made false statement in the affidavit filed in connection with the Lakhna Estate Succession Case to the effect that Mussamat Mehtab Kuar and not Mussamat Dunaju Kuar, mother of Rao Narsingrao, landed at Bombay with Rao Narsingrao, on return from Europe on 7th May 1926. Judgment has been reserved.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of a letter to the "Pioneer" on the Statutory Commission says, "I sincerely hope there is no truth in the rumour which is daily gaining strength that it is proposed to exclude Indians from it." He further says "an exclusively Parlimentary Commission with no Indian element in it can make no appeal to any section of Indian opinion, and it must start on its work with the very serious handicap that it will not carry with it Indian confidence and support. To take such a help would be to court a failing cause, wide-spread disappointment and resentment and find a justification for those who have publicly refused to have any faith in Commissions and Committees."—Free Press.

LONDON, June 20.

Weather was glorious and courts were in splendid condition in spite of the fact that it had been raining for last few days. Probably on account of early start, the centre court was barely half full, when Tilden opened at one o'clock in the first round of Men's Singles and he beat G. Pratt 6|2, 6|1, 6|0.—Reuter's Special Service.

KARACHI, June 20.

Dennis Rooke who is flying to Australia in a De Haviland Moth aeroplane landed on the parade ground of the Royal Corps of Signals in Karachi Cantonment tonight. He mistork collection of huts and buildings for the Karachi Air Port which is actually some eight miles north east of where he landed. A motor car conveyed Mr. Rooke to the Royal Air Force Officers' Mess where he will spend the night.—A.P.

EVILS OF BRAHMANISM

WESTERN WINE OF LIBERTY.

SARALADEVI'S CANDID EXPOSURE.

The oneness of the Hindus, their title to a single nationality is nowhere in greater evidence thon on the social reform platforms. There is a wonderful family likeness in the programmes framed at those functions whether on the peaks of the Himalayas, in the plains of the midlands or under the cocoanut shades of the South. A glance at the topics for discussion everywhere reveals the common ailments that have been eating away at the vitals of the people calling themselves Hindus and living North or South, East or West, of this once mighty kingdom of theirs. The common mental myopia that has affected a whole people in its communal conduct is marvellous, the common moral shortsightedness that has blinded a big nation down into bondage to others is strange beyond words. That a nation, whose brain still in matters purely intellectual is superfine should have deteriorated and turned absolute failure in the field of Applied Intellect, in matters civic and politic, is a mystery.

Wherein consists the need for Hindu Social Reform? How did the Hindu Social structure happen to measure its length with the ground? When did it become top-heavy? How was its foundation undermined? These are some of the vital questions we have to face and solve before formulating a scheme of reform or reconstruction.

BRAHMAN OPPRESSION.

My Brethren of the South who have shown me—a woman of the North—great honour by asking me to come down and preside over their deliberations, will, I hope, not take me amiss and consider my debt of gratitude to them ill-paid, if in this stronghold of Brahmans—the Spirit within this body speaks out the truth according to its light. I who am of Brahman lineage myself, do not exonerate my own forefathers, my own kith and kin when I lay the whole blame of the Social fall at the door of the Brahman and make bold to say that when instead of Brahmanism, Brahmans began to sway the destiny of the nation—there was the beginning of its fall. When the self-less Leader of the nation was transformed into the self-seeking enslaver of the soul, he fettered his people—first to his own greed next to that of the foreign invader. In the earliest period of Brahmanic civilisation, the Law-giver, the Statesman, and the Leader of armies were all Brahmans who were devoted servants of the community. The Varnasram system as found in Manu is merely an attempt to codify the customary law of a people bristling with genius and the fullness of life and vigour just settled in a new land. Many of the aborigines of those days were as unevolved specimens of humanity as their present descendants—The Santals, Kols, and others. According to the Laws of Heredity and Eugenics, intermarriage with them would have bred an inferior race of men, hence there was an instinctive natural aversion of the superior races against marital relations with them, though their exclusion from the fold of humanity, much less of untouchability was never thought of—on the contrary they were counted as the fourth class from whom service was acceptable—there being no fifth class."

LESSON OF AGASTYA.

The modern Brahman man or woman should be educated up to the idea that Brahmanism does not consist in mere conventional physical cleaniness or intellectual acuteness, but that Brahmanhood connotes the heart to embrace the unclean, the will to cleanse the impure, the effort, to civilise the barbarous and make of him a better man physically, morally and intellectually than he was found. Brahmans have ceased to function in society and forgotten the lessons of Agastya who turned out cultured Aryans from good aboriginal materials. The Brahmans as a class have so misunderstood their vocation that, whereas mass education should have been their special privilege and sacred duty, anyone amongst them who has befriended the less fortunate classes in society by acting as their priests or teachers have been ostracised and tyrannised over. What a falsification of values! It should rather have been the other way about, any Brahman denying priestly or tutorial help to those in need should have been degraded from the rank of a Brahman. Alas! the fall of the Brahmans is greater to-day from the height he was standing on than that of the pariah who has always been on a low level. Fallen from his pinnacle of wisdom, farsightedness and selfless service, the Brahman requires the primary attention of a body of Hindu social workers for reformation. The Brahman has literally to be reformed, created over again more than any one else. The Brahman is the keynote of the Hindu social music, the 'Sa' of the 'Sarigam' of the race. Unless this principal note is properly tuned and kept up to the standard pitch by the tuning fork of the race-ideal, the whole social symphony of the Hindu is bound to be played false. The Brahman must be roused to the consciousness of his degeneration and dereliction of duty towards the nation.

ESSENCE OF BRAHMANISM.

He alone deserves to be a Dharmadhikari of Law-giver whose outlook is broad whose love is extended to all classes of men and women comprising a community, and whose laws leave room for rise in the scale of humanity to the least amongst it. Brahmanhood should not be looked upon as a close covert wherein no one who is not born of a particular family can aspire to encroach. As in the ancient days Brahmanhood should be made attainable by well-directed Tapasya or self-discipline towards it, and not be made a fixture to birth. One born of Brahman lineage in these days but taking up professions in common with persons of any other caste is to all intents and purposes as much a non-Brahman as his colleagues.

The very essence of Brahmanism is unworldliness and self-embraced poverty for one's self and family, though devising methods for the fulfilment of worldly ambitions and prosperity of the people at large. 'If a Brahman discards the loin-cloth mentality for himself and seeks a high and luxurious living, he must make room for the honours of Brahmanhood to the born-Bania or Shudra who picks up the mantle thrown away by his so-called superior by birth. In the new social regime a classification should be made of true Brahmans by taking statistics of those whose occupation in life is merely service of society, and all others who lead the usual round of common worldly life should be relegated to the class of non-Brahmans. If needs be, let Hindu Social Reformers create a new race of Brahmans like Parasuram if none exist at present.

DEGENERATE BRAHMANISM.

Buddha had raised the standard of a wide spread revolt against degenerate Brahmanism in its incipient stage. The nation was still virile and had ample powers of resistance in it. But the pendulum was given a swing too far too much the other way and the result became worse. The genius of the nation was made sterile by turning the best amongst them into monks and nuns. Those who remained to continue the race were men of common clay, their offspring according to the Laws of Heredity, Biology and Physiology—possessed neither the power to resist internal nor external aggression nor the will to undergo suffering for a great ideal. The land was denuded of all brilliant leaders of men and filled with petty self-centred mediocres. Thus, after a short period of brilliancy the monastic ideals of Buddhism enshrouded India in still greater darkness. Brahmanism with its ideal of family life cannot be replaced by monasticism except for the weakening of a nation morally and intellectually. We find in the 'Shivapuranam' the farseeing author describing Buddhist monks as harbingers of Alakshmi to India; for 'Lakshmi' is the consort of 'Narayana' the 'God of Preservation' of the created world. She is the emblem of worldly prosperity. When a whole nation turns into monks, its perpetuation, intellectual ascendancy and worldly prosperity are at stake. The ideal of Brahmanism was not that of celibacy but of chastity, moderation and self-control in all matters of the flesh. Vyasa the great Teacher was the deliberate progenitor of the mighty line of Kurus, when the preservation of the race needed his help.

Though Buddhism crossed over to China and Japan from India, it left much of its monastic influence on the minds of the people. In the great Hindu revival by Sree Sankaracharya, showy unworldliness, lazy vagabondism and pretensions to religious and ascetic life by the donning of the yellow garb took a deeper root in the country, while the ideals of Brahmanism disappeared altogether. Sankaracharya the greatest of the intellectual giants of premohammedan times dismantled the watch-towers of the nation—the 'Gurukulas,' to make room for monasteries. He glorified monkhood but killed brahmanhood, and made Brahmanas powerful, but weakened Brahmanism. Power and pomp of the ascetic drove out the spirit of service and simplicity of the Brahman. None of his monks thought in terms of the dignity of the nation but thought in terms of the dignity of the coloured garb only. Suicidal customs and usages that had made home in the heart of the nation were allowed to stay and multiply, and were not driven out. Places of pilgrimage were allowed to reek with sin and filthy lucre, they were never scourged. Human beings were allowed to be kept under th spell of superstition and ignorance and their intelligence dulled and overawed by spiritual authority. Freedom of thought and action formed no part of the education of the people.

MOSLEM DEMOCRACY.

The Mohamedan rulers came with their democratic religion, but in spite of the forcible passing of it down many throats, the people were not roused from their death-like torpor; on the contrary the aggressive methods of their conversion made the Brahman's hold on the conservatism of the people stronger, the priestly ministrations became highly lucrative things of barter, trade-guilds of the Brahmans flourished and Brahmanism evaporated away.

I am pointing my fingers at the darkest spots in the picture, for it is the black strains that have to be washed away in reforming the Hindu society.

What Brahmans did 'Brahma' is undoing at last. After centuries, He has brought us in contact with a civilisation akin to our own in the past, yet different. The thraldom of this new power has had a curious effect on us. There is something magical in its touch in that even in its attempt to kill it revives us.

The Westerners' vitality is of such potency, his traditions are so dynamic, his institutions are so instinct with the spirit of freedom that even with malice intent to crush us under their weight they succeed in only infusing the wine otw nberty in our veins. Bondage after bondage of ages is dropping off and the joy of a new hope, a new life, a new emancipation is dancing in our blood. The message of Monasticism and the Brahmans was Peace for one, who would tread the spiritual path for himself only. The message of Brahmanism revived in the new age with its ideal of family and communal life is Joy infinite to him who would toil and suffer for his fellow beings reform the society of which he is a member, rebuild the nation of which he is a limb by making of himself a sounder limb than he is born, whether a Brahmana, a Kshatriya, a Vaishya or a Shudra.

EGYPT AND THE "RESERVED QUESTIONS."

Leader-writers and "Diplomatic Correspondents" are talking of certain "arrangements" with Egypt which Egyptian Nationalists are supposed to be challenging, but the mischief of the matter is precisely that there are no such "arrangements" writes Mr. J. A. Spender in the "Westminster Gazette":—There is only the Proclamation of March 1922, by which we granted Egypt her independence subject to certain reservations made by ourselves, to which Egyptian Nationalists have so far not given their consent. The history of that matter is briefly that the Coalition Government of 1920, having rejected the very different solution of the Milner Mission, which proposed a reciprocal treaty binding both parties, found itself compelled to act hurriedly and inadvisedly eighteen months later. The Proclamation of 1922 served as a port in the storm of that year, but no one who knew anything of Egyptian affairs would have dream of proposing it as a safe refuge or solution of the Egyptian problem. It has had the expected consequences. The unsettled "reserved questions" have provided inflammatory material for Nationalist agitators from that time to this, and prevented the quiet concentration on internal affairs which can alone make a success of Egyptian self-government. They led to the murderous outbreak of 1924, and the renewal of bitterness through the punitive measures taken afterwards. Nothing but an agreed settlement will ever make peace or give any Egyptian party the opportunty of governing the country quietly without constantly being challenged by extremists who think it good politics to force the "reserved questions" into the foreground.

We had hoped that when the Adly Coalition Government was formed last year, and Zaghlul appeared to be a consenting party to the fusion of his followers with the Moderates, there would have been a tacit understanding to let these questions rest. It has not proved so, either the Waid (i.e., the principal Nationalist organisation) has been too strong for Zaghlul, or Zaghlul has proved unequal to the strain of deferring to the Moderates. We learnt a few weeks ago that the Wafd had made Adly's positon impossible, and that his colleague, Sarwat, who is a very sensible man, had only with the utmost reluctance consented to go on. Whether he foresaw that the extreme Nationalists were going once more to force the situation by choosing the most difficult and delicate of all the reserved questions for throwing a challenge to the British authorities I do not know, but their conduct is at any rate great folly and those who are sympathetic with Egyptian Nationalists have a dutyl to tell them so. The geographical position of Egypt, the numerous foreigners and foreign residents in the country, and our own responsibility for their security make it impossible that a British Government can disinterest itself in the Egyptian Army or accept the dismissal of the Sirdar from a Committee of the Egyptian Parliament. The proper solution of this question lies in a friendly co-operation of the British and Egyptian armies for agreed and common purposes under competent officers trusted by both. This would unable the purely British force in Egypt to be reduced to the minimum, and relieve us and the foreign residents of anxiety about the future. On the other hand, if the British Sirdar were sent about his business by Egyptian Nationalists and an army built up which would be a potentially hostile force, we should have to increase our army in Egypt, with the result of adding to friction and bitterness and whatever threat there might be in Egyptian independence.

It is of course true that, if it is enforced by us, the supervision of the Egyptian Army encroaches upon "sovereignty" as defined by lawyers. That is true of most of the reserved points, if they are not freely conceded by the Egyptians. But good sense and practical polities require that they should be conceded, and the proper way out of the entanglement is still the reciprocal Treaty proposed by the Milner Mission. The conditions are not of our making; they are inherent in the position of Egypt and her circumstances. She would be defenceless against the world without the assistance of some great Power, and this assistance she can get from us on easier terms than from any other Power, if she will show a reasonable reciprocity. With the reserved questions settled, there is no reason why she should be conscious of any assertion of British authority. We want no prancing pro-consuls in shining armour at Cairo: we shall be well content if our High Commissioner is accepted as the friend and counsellor of the Egyptians and in all other respects comports himself modestly and quietly and is scrupulously careful not to invade the sphere of Egyptian self-government. The sending of ships and all other manifestations of power are at the best hateful necessities, and whether they are necessary on this occasion is yet for the Government to prove. But Egyptian Nationalists must bear in mind that incessantly kicking against the pricks cannot advance their cause and may seriously imperil the very substantial gains that they have won in recent years.

MR AVARI CONGRATULATED

APPEAL TO SUPPORT NAGPUR SATYAGRAH.

NAGPUR, June 20.

At a general meeting of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, a resolution congratulating Mr. Awari and condemning the C.P. Government for arresting him was adopted. A Sub-Committee consisting of eleven members has been appointed to carry on the Nagpur Satyagraha. An appeal was made to the All-India Congress Committee to support the Satyagraha. The attitude of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Moonje in connection with the movement was condemned. Sardar Kharak Singh was congratulated on his release. Seth Poonamchand's resignation of his Secretaryship was not accepted. An appeal was made to the members of the Nagar Congress Committee to enlist themselves as volunteers.—A. P.

WOMEN AS ROWERS

A REMARKABLE FEAT

LONDON, June 20.

Crews of eight women rowed a remarkable race on the Thames yesterday. The winning crew covered the course from Putney to Mortlake over which Oxford and Cambridge Universities row their annual race in 26 minutes 57 seconds. The other crew was five lengths behind. The times taken by men of the Universities have varied from eighteen and a half minutes to 24 minutes six seconds. The fact that women were able to row every yard of the course and finish comparatively fresh in craft heavier than those used in the Oxford and Cambridge race was a feature that was widely commented on.—B.O.W.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY BEHIND SWAMI'S MURDER

PETITION TO VICEROY.

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

Signatures are being obtained to a petition which is to be shortly submitted to the Viceroy about the alleged conspiracy behind the murder of the late Swami Shraddhanand, members of which, presumably, have written threatening letters to Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje.—A. P.

DR. MUNJE AT BASSEIN

A SHASTRI'S FIERY SPEECH.

(From a Correspondent.)

BASSEIN, June 18.

At the time of the famous controversy about the elections of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee when it resulted in the fight at Virar some one said that Bassein may be called a smaller Poona. These words have proved to be true from time to time. Let any movement start in Poona and it is bound to find support in Bassein. If the Poona people support the Congress, Bassein will do the same. If they become responsivivists, Bassein must respond, no matter in however small a degree it may be. As a result of this tendency when the Poona people started the Hindu Sabha movement, their lieutenants at Bassein did the same. It must not be thought however that the masses are with these men. At present the masses have no concern with any of the movements. They are completely indifferent. Still there are many Hindus in Bassein who sincerely think that in the present circumstances, there is no need of a Hindu-Sabha at Bassein. The reason is not that they are against the organisation of their community but they think that any movement run on the lines of the Maha Sabha is bound to result in creating disturbances. It is due to this indifferent attitude that the local Hindu Sabha has not even a hundred members on its roll, while the former Congress, Committee used to have more than a thousand members.

With a view to do away with this indifference towards the Maha Sabha activities and to exhort his co-religionists to join the Sabha, Dr. Moonje, who is now on a tour in Maharashtra visited Bassein yesterday. A pubile meeting was held in the Anand Bhawan Theatre. The audience was sufficiently large. It is significant that the Hindusabhatis could not get anyone from the local men to preside at this meeting. It is understood that an influential local leader, who would have been equally acceptable to all the parties refused to preside. And as the Mahasabhates knew very well that the proposal of one of their own men for the Chair would create troubles, they avoided it by voting to the chair Mr. Chitrao Shastri, a Poona man, who accompanied Dr. Munje. The Basseinites did not object to an outsider being honoured in their city.

The president in the very beginning levelled two charges against the Muslims, one of which was that Muslims as a community were responsible for Swami Shraddhanand's murder.

MAHA SABHA ACTIVITIES NOT ANTI-NATIONAL.

Dr. Moonje in his speech tried to do away with the impression, that this movement was antagonistic to the interests of other communities and that it was anti-national. He placed before the audience the triple programme of the Maha Sabha which consisted in the removal of untouchability, Sanghatan and Shudhi.

After Dr. Munje's speech other speakers were allowed to speak or put questions but a time limit of five minutes was put upon them. A Muslim student who was present at the occasion had the courage to raise his voice of protest against the utterances of Mr. Chitrav Shastri levelling against his community charges which he said had no foundation. This was enough to provoke the Shastri, and though Dr. Moonje coolly answered the questions of this student, when the Shastri got the chance of his concluding speech, he became furious and abused Muslim and Christian missionaries.

This speech of the Shastri though it earned for him a short lived applause inside the theatre really defeated the objects of the meeting. After the meeting was over, one could hear men whispering that these were not the ways of missionaries, while they praised Dr. Moonje for his reasonable attitude.

So long as there are sane men among the Hindu and Moslem communities of Bassein there is very little danger of any untoward act being done by any of the communities.

DR. MOONJE EXPLAINS

"HINDU SABHA NOT INIMICAL TO SWARAJ."

NASIK, June 20.

Replying to the address of welcome presented to him by the citizens of Nasik, Dr. B. S. Moonje, who is touring in Maharashtra, on behalf of the Hindu Maha Sabha, urged that Hindus should devote more attention to physical development than they have been doing for a long time.

Referring to the bane of Hinduism, Dr. Moonje asked the Hindus to take the work of shuddhi and sangathan in hand earnestly, without which he did not expect the Hindu society to do well in future. Untouchability has to be removed, he said, otherwise there was no use speaking of Hindu unity and solidarity. Keeping out a large number of people out of the community merely on prejudice, would, said Dr. Moonje, disable us to achieve Swaraj and freedom of the country.

HINDU SABHA ACTIVITIES.

Dr. Moonje refuted the statement made by some, that the Hindu Mahasabha was inimical to the movement for Swaraj. If anything, the Hindu Mahasabha helped the country in the cause of Swaraj. If the Hindu Mahasabha asked the Hindus to shed their cowardice and be brave in the face of Muslim aggressiveness, Dr. Moonje said it was not a crime. It was not going against the fight for Swaraj. By achieving a revolution in Hindu society, they would accelerate the coming of Swaraj and not retard it.—Free Press.

WELCOME TANJORE

KHADDAR FOR MUNICIPAL SERVANT

MADRAS, June 20.

At a meeting of the Tanjore District Board, a resolution was passed to present a non-political address to Mr. Gandhi on his expected visit and the expenses to be defrayed by voluntary subscriptions from members.

Two other resolutions were also passed to purchase Khaddar, wherever the Board had to purchase cloth and to introduce spinning in high schools as a vocational subject.—Free Press.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' BUSY DAY

THIEVES, BARBERS AND BEGGARS CONVICTED

A miscellaneous assortment of cases, figured on the board of the Honorary Magistrates, Khan Saheb Katrak and Mr. Khatkhatkay, at Mazagon Police Court on Monday morning. Two reputed thieves Ahmed Din Mahomed, Idn Allibux, were charged for loitering at Morland Road without any fixed place of residence. The police patrols also arrested and charged one Antone Joseph, a habitual offender, for the same offence. They were all awarded three months' hard labour apiece. While none of these old offenders could furnish bail of any sort, it was interesting to notice that the accused, Bhikya a beggar who was charged for begging for alms on the highway, had means enough to procure bail and was fined Rs. 5 which he promptly paid up, proving that begging was quite a lucrative profession after all. For performing their tonsorial operations openly on the king's highway, 14 barbars were charged before their Worships who, after warning them that the law objected to open-air barbers as well as to open air gamblers, fined them four annas each.

TAXI-DRIVERS FINED.

The Traffic Department, which is a very vigilant branch of the City Police charged two taxi-drivers for plying about the city in a state of drunkenness. Their Worships severely cautioned the accused and inflicted a fine of Rs. 25. Managers of firms employing lorries are not aware that they are liable to prosecution for permitting lorries to travel without a mirror, which ought to fixed next to the driver in order to enable him to judge the state of the traffic in the rear. The managers of two firms, Mr. Bengali and Mr. Rustom Shah, were fined Rs. 2 for breach of the rule and their plea of ignorance of the rule was of no avail.

MR LLOYD GEORGE

FORECAST OF FRESH COAL CRISIS

"I WILL BE THE MINERS FRIEND".

"This election may well be one of the most fateful in the history of this country," said Mr. Lloyd George, on arriving in the Bosworth Division yesterday afternoon to support the candidature of Sir William Edge.

Accompanied by Miss Megan Lloyd George, he proceeded on a tour through the heart of the constituency with the mining centre of Coalville as his objective. In a procession of cars decorated with the Liberal candidate's colours. Mr. Lloyd George drove through the leafy lanes of the countryside to Market Bosworth.

Before taking tea with Sir William and Lady Edge, Mr. Lloyd George visited the site of the Battle of Bosworth and inspected the mounds on which King Richard III. planted his standard.

Mr. Lloyd George had an audience of ten thousand people, mostly miners, at Coalville, when he spoke from the balcony of the Liberal Club there in the evening at the end of his tour.

"A COUNTRYMAN OF MINE."

"You have had here in the last few days," he said, "a countryman of mine. Mr. Cook. (Cheers and some hooting.) The opinion he seems to have had of me when he came to Coalville last year has not stood the test of a by-election. I think it israther ungrateful."

In reply to an interruptor. Mr. Lloyd George said: "Well, I hope you will agree with what Mr. Cook said of me in the middle of the mining struggle last year." "Mr. Lloyd George stood four square with the minters against longer hours.' In South Wales, Mr. Cook said that I fought a better fight for the miners than the Labour leaders did. It is not fair that he should change his mind so soon."

"What about the Sankey Report?" shouted a miner. "Here it is," retorted Mr. Lloyd George, holding up the ponderous Blue Book of the Sankey Commission "Not a leaflet about Sankey, but Sankey himself."

"Here I had better take my coat off," said Mr. Lloyd George, suiting his action to the words, amid laughter. "The mining question is not over yet. If things go on as they are in the mines there will be another crisis before the end of this year, and the miners will need every friend they have got in every Party to stand by them, and I pledge myself here and now that I will be one of those friends."

THE NEXT CHANCE.

"The extension of hours from seven to eight was a serious blunder. What has been the result? There has been overproduction. Last week I am told you only worked two days here. I know other areas where they have been working only three days. The eight-hour day is making unemployment, reducing the days in a week that miners are working; and, according to the common testimony of those who know what is going on, there may be another serious crisis in the mining industry.

"The nation will be confronted once more with the question of a settlement in this vital basic industry. Other industries cannot afford to have trouble, disturbance and doubt in the great basic industry, and the nation as a whole. I predict, will be ready to consider a fair natural settlement that will satisfy the million men engaged in the industry, but I beg of you when that time comes, if you get a fair sensible offer that carries you substantially on the road take it. (Loud cheers.)

"I guarantee that if the miners' leaders approach us in the liberal spirit, not on the spirit of saying 'Go away; we don't want you,' but in the spirit of saying 'Come and help us' they will find millions of Liberals in this country only too glad to respond and stand by their side."

Towards the end of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, a minor shouted "Saankay."

"This man has only just arrived," replied Mr. Lloyd George, amid laughter.

"If he will give me his name and address I will send him a copy of the Sankey report on one condition—that he reads it." (Laughter)—"Observer."

CONSTIPATION IS THE CAUSE OF MANY AILMENTS

A surprisingly large number of the ailments prevalent to-day are directly due to constipation, yet constipation is easily recognised and just as easily cured.

The first essential is a remedy that is free from harmful or habit-forming drugs, and it would be impossible to suggest anything more suitable than

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

This is a pure vegetable remedy that can safely be taken by men, women and children at any time. The pills are small and tasteless, and chemists and storekeepers everywhere sell them at a very moderate price.

"NERO FIDDLING WHEN ROME WAS BURNING."

Continued from Page 7.)

nnecessary. Such a treatment of a subject so vitally affecting the greatest national industry of the country can only come from a Government which was secure in the belief that it could defy public opinion with impunity and disragard national interests at will. It is a matter of keen disappointment to us that so high-minded a Viceroy as Lord Irwin should have been a party to such decisions, but we trust that when His Excellency realise the strength of our case and the seriousness of the situation he will not allow any false notions of prestige to deter him from doing the right thing.

EDUCATE PUBLIC OPINION

Gentlemen, what is the remedy before us? It is to bring together all our resources and to educate public opinion so that a united demand may go forth for the righting of this wrong, such as would compel Government to reconsider the position they have taken up. A great deal of nonesense has been talked in the last two or three years, about the cry for protection being only an isolated demand of the industry in Bombay, and that the rest of India did not either need or desire any relief against the present conditions. The proceedings before the Tariff Board and this representative meeting are a sufficient answer to such theorisings, which fail besides, to take into account the vital fact that no section of an organised industry can fail to be affected in the long run by the difficulties of any other section. It is for these reasons that the Mill Industry throughout India, barring a few concern which stand in a specially favoured position, stands together to-day to demand that justice shall be done to the industry, and that it shall not be placed at the mercy of foreign competitors enjoying unfair advantages. Let us not forget that it was even more than the undoubted justice of our case the persistence of our efforts and the force of public opinion in the country that ultimately led to the removal of the excise duty.

In this connection, may I appeal to the Press and the leaders of thought throughout the country to lay aside all petty differences and lend their whole-hearted support to us if they are satisfied that right is on our side and that anything that hits the Mill Industry hits the vital interests of the country. Whatever be our shortcomings—and we do not claim perfection any more than any other organization of like dimensions can—I ask our critics to remember the notable contributions of the industry to the progress and well-being of the country. The findings of the Tariff Board are a striking vindication on the whole, of the internal management of the industry, and came as a rude shock to many of its persistent critics. Sir Charles Innes on one occasion thought fit to remark that "the reason why the mill-owners so dislike the idea of an enquiry into the conditions of their industry may be thought to be that they are not altogether satisfied that the result of that enquiry would be entirely creditable to that industry". Now that the unexpected has happened, confounding our detractors and driving them to fresh points of attack. I ask the press and the public in India to drop all minor issues, and stand resolutely for the interests of our greatest national industry. At a time when the industrial development of India is still in its infancy, the mill industry has demonstrated what Indian enterprise and capacity can achieve, and I confidently hope that in the struggle we are waging we may count on the support of every man who has the welfare of the country at heart. I do not think any assurance is needed that the various suggestions made by the Tariff Board for the improvement of our organisation will receive our most careful consideration, and that due weight will be given to the recommendations of a body of men who for many long months applied themselves conscientiously to the task of investing the conditions of the industry, and finding out the causes of the present depression.

GOVERNMENT LOSING PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

One word to the Government. The conviction is growing that the Department of Commerce and Industries exists for every purpose but that of serving the commerce and industries of India. Do Government realise that by the policy they have been pursuing they are alienating completely the sympathy and support of all those elements in society which stand for progress and good Government? Do they know they are losing the goodwill of those classes which in every country form the strongest bulwark of constitutional Government? If Government realise these thinks, I hope they will have the courage to retrace their steps and to identify themselves with the true interests of the mill industry and the country at large.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Mody then moved the following resolution:

This Conference of Representatives of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills from every part of India, while recognising the patient and conscientious way in which the Tariff Board conducted their enquiry, expresses its disappointment at the meagre character of their recommendations which fail to take into sufficient account the various difficulties and disabilities from which the industry has been suffering, and which called for a more adequate measure of protection than the Tariff Board have thought fit to recommend;

This Conference considers that the true economic interests of the country have been sacrificed and the welfare of the Cotton Textile Industry and those dependent on it has been seriously jeopardised by the unjust decisions of the Government of India which entirely fail to protect the industry against unfair competition. This Conference maintains that the reasons advanced by Government for withholding protection are absolutely untenable and urges upon Government the desirability of an immediate reconsideration of their decision and the grant of adequate protecton to the textile industry of the country.

MR. PAREKH'S SPEECH.

Mr. C. C. Parekh (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) in seconding the resolution said:—

Our industry has been passing through long continued periods of depression and evil times since 1923 and though we have been anxiously waiting for a change for a better turn the change for the good has not been experienced; on the country the industry has been driven to the wall.

We have passed through times of great troubles and worries and as you are aware Government desired us to establish our claim for protection before the Tariff Board which was of their own selection. After hard labour of over one year when the crisis in the industry has grown alarming and acute, the recommendations of the Board, though much below our expectations, ought not to have been rejected at a stroke by them. I trust the acute feeling which prevails among us all will necessitate an early revision of the decision and make the united voice of this Conference of all-India Associations effectively heard.

PROSPECTS GROWING WORSE.

Mr. A. Geddis (Bombay Millowners' Association) supported the proposition and expressed his amazement that a large industry in India which had been built up by Indian capital, Indian enterprise and Indian labour was facing ruin not through its own fault but gradually brought about by unfair means. On the other hand they had a government to rule for the good of the country, who set up its own tribunal to decide whether the industry was or was not ruined by unfair means and who when that tribunal decide that the industry was ruined by unfair means made a reply which amounted to "Then let it be ruined". He urged the Conference not to accept that verdict of "Let it be ruined". A few months ago he was proclaimed a pessimist because he stated at the annual meeting of the Millowners' Association that the outlook for the mill industry for the year was not so gloomy as it had been twelve months previous. As a matter of fact, when he made that statement he was afraid he was carried away on a wave of optimism. Today, Mr. Geddis said the prospects were thoroughly bad and he made that statement with knowledge and all seriousness. At the same meeting he stated that the chief handicaps of the mill industry were exchange, unfair competition and expensive and inefficient labour and he added that there was no imaginable management in the world that could overcome these handicaps. The Tariff Board had recommended a duty of four per cent to combat with the first two difficulties, but, small as that assistance was the government had refused to grant it. The ruin of the mill industry meant the ruin of Bombay city and he asked the citizens of Bombay whether they were going to accept the verdict of "Let it be ruined" without a struggle. The mill industry appealed to the country as a whole and when it was realised that not only the existence of the mill industry of which Indians had every right to be proud but the future of Bombay city was also jeopardised he was sure the country would take every step in its power to prevent such a calamity.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

DRAFT APPROVED.

Mr. F. Stones then moved:—This Conference hereby approves and adopts the representation to the Government of India presented for its consideration.

The mover summarised the representation and proceeded that endeavours were being made in many quarters to impress on the country that it was only Bombay that was affected by this admittedly unfair Japanese competition. While it was true that the pressure of goods produced in Japan was felt most intensely in Bombay, the speaker emphasised that the reduction in prices in Bombay goods due to this pressure, was bound to depreciate prices in the up-country markets in proportion, and if unchecked ultimately lead to the weakening of the resources of up-country mills. The attitude of the Government of India and its consequences were therefore an All-India problem.

Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy (Bombay Millowners' Association) in seconding the resolution said: It is painful to see that the Government of India have so summarily dismissed the recommendations of the Board, and considerations other than the Country interests have weighed with them. After all, what was it that we wanted? 'It was nothing more than just such protection as might help us to stand against unfair competition. It is painfully evident that the Government treat our Industry in a step-motherly fashion, and all considerations of the barest justice and fair-play are conveniently waved aside. And it cannot be disputed for one moment that this Industry is the life-blood of the whole Industrial body of India, and it is no exaggeration to say that the material prosperity of India, and particularly of this Presidency depends in a large measure upon the prosperity of the Textile Industry. Will Government sit quietly aside, and see the Goose that lays the golden egg, mercilessly killed?

"WRONGS AFTER WRONGS"

We have been a long-suffering Community—For years and years together we had to struggle against a hard and unjust imposition in the shape of the Excise Duty. For years, our cry against it was the cry of one in the wilderness. We struggled manfully on, and at last this Duty was removed. Then the affair of the 1s. 6d. ratio which hits us so badly, and gives such aid to our foreign competitions. No consideration of the claims of this industry seems to have any weight with the Government, and even the recommendations of their own appointed Body are flouted. Our hope is in the Viceroy, who, a broad-minded statesman that he is, will not fail to judge impartially in this matter after carefully going into our grievances, and will not allow any foreign interests and considerations to outweigh the legitimate demands of our Industry. If the present state of the Industry is allowed to continue, a most serious situation will arise and we earnestly appeal to Government to waive aside all other considerations, and to put into effect the recommendations made by the Board after such a complete and exhaustive inquiry.

Mr. Devidas (Baroda Millowners' Association) supported the proposition.

NERO FIDDLING.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowners' Association) in further supporting the motion said the government recommendations were an insult to the industry and an outrage to the sentiment of the country. The Government had deliberately ignored the recommendations of the board of their own appointment and had taken an attitude which was charateristic of Nero fiddling when Rome was burning. It was unworthy of a great and civilized government. He appealed the people of India to redress the situation for however autocratic and powerful a Government be it would not maintain its position long before strong public opinion. If the same attitude was taken by the government in the United Kingdom he said it would have been swept off their feet and thrown off the pedestal. The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. N. N. B. Saklatwalla then moved:—

This Conference urges upon the members of the Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to do all in their power to secure for the industry a measure of protection adequate to the needs of the situation.

Mr. Saklatwalla in moving his resolution appealed to the sporting instinct of the government to allow a private bill in the Legislative Assembly if moved by an elected member to redress the grievance of the millowners and not bring a technical hitch that matters pertaining to finance could be moved only from the Government bench.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) in seconding the motion urged the public of India to support the mill industry and advised his collegaues to create public opinion to redress the grievance.

Mr. Holden (Malabar) and Mr. Soondertal Dalal (Delhi) supported the proposition which was carried unanimously.

Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji then moved:—

The Chairman of this Conference be authorised to send copies of the representation and the above resolution to the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India-in-Council, the Government of Bombay and all other Provincial Governments.

Sir Manmohandas said the mill industry hardly supplied half the want of the country while the other half was supplied by foreign markets. The Indian mill industry was in a crippled and dying condition and urged the government not to strangle it.

Mr. Dixit seconded the resolution while Hon. Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji in supporting it said after a great deal of struggle they had succeeded in repealing the excise duty and if the government still persisted in turning deaf ears to assist them he advised his colleagues to turn to the country and launch a programme of intense swadeshi and boycott of foreign cloth.

The proposition was carried.

The conference came to an end with a vote of thanks proposed by Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna to the chairman which was carried with acclamation.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENTS REFUTED

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT. OF INDIA

It was resolved to send the following representation to the Government of India:

The Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Simla.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that a Conference of representatives of the Cotton Mill Industry in different parts of the country was held in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association on Monday, 20th June, 1927, when general agreement was expressed with this Association's telegram of 10th instant giving expression to the Millowners' profound disappointment and astonishment at Government's decision on the Tariff Board's Report, and the Conference decided to address this representation to Government commenting, in somewhat greater detail, on the arguments advanced by Government to support their decision to withhold even the slightest measure of protection to the cotton textile industry of this country.

2. The Conference propose to confine their observations to the decisions of the Government of India on the main recommendations, as, in their view, it is most essential to point out how untenable is the case set up by Government to support those decisions but, at a later date, the Bombay Millowners' Association and other Associations represented at the Conference will examine in detail the practicability of, and give careful consideration to every suggestion and recommendation made by the Board.

3. As far back as February, 1924, in a representation by the Bombay Millowners' Association urging the abolition of the Excise Duty, it was stated:

"My Committee in the most forcible terms at their command desire to impress upon the Government of India the absolute necessity of counteracting this unfair competition from Japan in the interests of the Indian cotton industry and the Indian people, and maintain that it is the duty of the Government to investigate fully the means which would best ensure, preserving, and eventually extending, the Indian cotton mill industry, which forms such a valuable asset to the economic stability of this country."

CASE FOR PROTECTION.

Subsequently, in September 1924, in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Charles Innes quoted certain statistics and stated that a 'prima facie' case for protection had not been made out. In April 1925 when Sir Charles Innes visited the Bombay Millowners' Association the Chairman again stressed the need for protection against the unfair and rapidly growing competition from Japan, but on that occasion, also Government again contended that a 'prima facie' case had not been made out. Eventually, after much correspondence and after interviews with the Hon. the Member for Commerce and the Secretary, Commerce Department, a deputation waited on the then Viceroy, Lord Reading, to urge the abolition of the Excise Duty, and took the opportunity of impressing on his Lordship the intensity and unfairness of Japanese competition. Lord Reading, in the course of his reply stated: "I am quite willing to believe, however, that the prices at which Japanese goods are being sold depress the prices which you can get for your own cloth, and I confess that I am impressed by what you tell me about the conditions of factory labour in Japan." The Viceroy then went on to suggest that the Tariff Board should "enquire into the conditions of the mill industry in India for the purpose of determining whether it was in need of protection, and, if so, what modifications were required in our cotton tariff duties; whether on imports generally, or imports from particular countries." It was however found impossible to accept this suggestion until the iniquitous Cotton Excise Duty had been abolished. After the Excise Duty had been suspended, however, in December, 1925, the Bombay Millowners' Association requested an 'ad hoc' enquiry to investigate the exact advantages enjoyed by the Japanese owing to their unfair labour conditions, with the view of obtaining for the industry a measure of protection equivalent to the advantages in cost of production which such labour conditions gave Japan. In reply to this request the Government of India stated that they could not agree to an enquiry on this one issue only and pressed the Association to accept a full and comprehensive investigation by the Tariff Board. In their letter dated 26th March, 1926, in which this suggestion was made, the Government of India agreed that a 'prima facie' case for enquiry had been made out after all by the Association, but went on to say that steps for safeguarding the industry could not be taken "unless and until the necessity of that course was established by a comprehensive and impartial enquiry." The Conference maintain that this statement was in the nature of an assurance to the industry that if a case for protection was established before the Tariff Board, the Government would be prepared to act on the Board's findings. The Tariff Board has definitely endorsed the case of the millowners in respect of the unfairness of the competition from Japan, and the Conference are astonished that Government should now attempt to avoid the implications of the various statements made by them from time to time, and take up an entirely different position which, in the Conference's opinion, was never previously contemplated or put forward.

GOVT. ATTITUDE UNTENABLE.

4. The attitude taken up by Government that the 10 per cent. handicap to the Indian industry is more than covered by the 11 per cent. duty which already exists, the Conference maintain, is absolutely untenable. The unanimous finding of the Tariff Board is that the existing duties on yarn and cloth are insufficient for the purpose of protecting the industry (vide page 175 of the Report where it is stated: "We are agreed that in addition to the protection afforded by the present import duty of 5 per cent. on yarn and 11 per cent. on cloth, a moderate measure of protection can be justified for such period as the labour conditions in Japan continue inferior to those in India.")

5. The only difference between the minority and majority recommendations of the Tariff Board was in regard to the method of apportioning the meagre protection which they have recommended.

The Government of India ostensibly agree with the findings of the Tariff Board but have rejected the remedy of a bounty proposed by the majority on the ground that it is unworkable and the additional duty of 4 per cent. recommended by the minority (10 per cent. if a fair return on capital is included) on the ground that it would adversely affect the interests of the handloom industry.

6. The Conference appreciate the solicitude evinced by Government for at least one section of the textile industry and maintain that the Government of India are not justified in summarily dismissing the recommendations of both the majority and the minority in the manner in which they have done in their resolution, without even suggesting any alternative which would give help to the spinning section of the industry to the extent at least to which the Tariff Board consider it entitled.

CASE FOR BOUNTY.

7. The case for a bounty on the production of yarn of counts above 32s has been very carefully explained in the majority report, and cannot be dismissed by a bare reference to administrative difficulties. If Government could devise machinery for levying an Excise Duty on a hundred and one different varieties of cloth, they should not find it impossible, with the resources the Government of India can command, to put into operation a scheme of bounties which the majority of the Board regard as feasible and essential for the purpose of protecting the industry. It is strange to find Government taking shelter in this matter behind the opinion of the President of the Board, whose conclusions with regard to an increase in the import duty on yarn, they had no hesitation in summarily dismissing.

The position taken up by the Government of India with regard to the minority recommendation for an increase in the import duty on the yarn is equally unsound.

8. The Conference hold that the destruction of the spinning section of the indigenous cotton textile industry, which is threatened by the decision arrived at by the Government of India, will ultimately be to the disadvantage of the handloom industry of this country, as it will enable the Japanese to exploit the Indian yarn market and extract from the handloom weaver a far higher price for his yarn than he would have to pay if the spinning section of the industry was enabled to carry on at its full productive capacity by the grant to it of suitable assistance. For the past two or three years, the price at which Japanese yarn has been sold in India has been low enough to force prices realised for Indian yarn not only to unremunerative levels, but even lower than the actual cost of production. The non-imposition of a duty on yarn, in the opinion of the Tariff Board, would have the effect indicated on page 170 of the Report where it is stated:

"It should be pointed out, that, even if no countervailing duty is levied, a rise in price is inevitable since unless Japan is able to supply all the requirements of India at the low prices at which she is able to supply part of them, it is to her interest, once she has established herself in the Indian market, to allow prices to rise to the level at which other competitors can sell without loss but which would yield her larger profits. A rise of prices in this way would, however, be far more gradual than that which would follow the imposition of a differential duty and in the meantime serious and perhaps lasting damage might have been inflicted on the home industry. From the point of view of the consumer, therefore, the imposition of a differential duty against unfair competition merely hastens the rise in prices which would, in any event, be brought about by the play of normal economic forces."

ONLY AN IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE

9. The Conference hold that the handloom industry could be far more effectively assisted by the adoption of a policy which would enable it to realise better prices for its final product than a policy which may give the handloom weaver an immediate advantage, inasmuch as it allows him to purchase his yarn at a figure below the cost of production at present, but which will eventually lead to his exploitation and ultimate disadvantage.

10. In the case of cloth, the Tariff Board has come to the conclusion that the Indian Textile Industry is at a disadvantage of 4 per cent. (and considerably more than this if a fair return on capital is included) as compared with Japan and the Conference reiterate that in arriving at this conclusion the Tariff Board has considered the existence of the 11 per cent. import duty. This is made clear in their statement on page 175 of the Report and in the minute of dissent by the President of the Board where it is stated:

"We are agreed that an industry may legitimately ask for protection against unfair foreign competition beyond what is accorded to it by any existing revenue duty. The unfair competition, in the present instance, arises from inferior labour conditions and the measure of protection should therefore be that which is required to offset the advantages derived from these."

In the face of these conclusions of the Tariff Board, the Conference emphatically assert that the Government of India cannot justify the offsetting of this advantage held by Japan against the existing import duty of 11 per cent.

11. The Government of India themselves calculate Japan's advantage at 10 per cent., and it is pertinent to ask whether they realise that by rejecting both the majority and minority recommendations, they are persisting in a policy which gives to Japan a 10 per cent. preference against every other importing country in the world. Clearly the position taken up is an after-thought on the part of Government in their anxiety to find some excuse for rejecting the main conclusions of the Board, and had such an attitude been taken at an earlier stage, it would have materially affected the scope of the enquiry.

12. The Conference would also like to call attention to three statements in the official text of the Resolution announcing Government's decisions on the findings of the Tariff Board, which, in the opinion of the Conference, are utterly misleading. In the first place, it is stated that the primary object of the increase in duties on cotton cloth recommended by the majority of the Board was to provide the funds necessary for a bounty on the spinning of finer counts. That this statement does not convey a true idea of the facts is clear from the underquoted extract from page 177 of the Report where it is stated:

ADDITION TO 'AD VALOREM' DUTIES.

"The fourth method which the majority of us favour is, therefore, that of an addition to the present 'ad valorem' duty of 11 per cent. on all cotton manufactures other than yarn. Such a duty has, in our view, four great advantages. In the first place it gives protection against unfair competition. In the second, it avoids complications arising from discrimination against particular countries. In the third, it enables funds to be found to give a definite stimulus to the development of the industry on the lines we have considered desirable, and, lastly, it obviates the necessity for certificates of origin which would be necessary to ensure that goods of foreign origin are not passed off as goods from any part of the Empire."

After this it is not surprising that Government, in summarising the findings of the Board, should have stated that the Board found the "present depression is partly due to competition from Japan," whereas the real finding of the Board was that the present depression is "partly due to unfair competition from Japan." This is abundantly proved in paragraph 35 of the Report which in addition to being significantly headed "Conclusion sregarding unfair competition from Japan," goes on to state:

"Our examination of the nature and extent of Japanese competition will we think have established that the competition has exercised and continues to exercise a depressing effect on the Indian cotton mill industry as a whole.....Our conclusion therefore is that unfair Japanese competition is san important cause of the present depression in the cotton textile industry."

The third misleading statement occurs in paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution wherein Government say: "In regard to imports from all countries other than Japan the Board has found there "has been no change to the disadvantage of India as compared with the pre-war position." This is not correct. The majority of the Board explicitly stated that an undoubted temporary handicap has been imposed on the industry by the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d. They state on page 174 of the Report:

"We should have had considerable hesitation in proposing an increase in the import duty on this ground alone but the majority of us consider that the reasons we advance elsewhere for a small all-round increase in the import duty on cotton manufactures other than yarn are strengthened by the undoubted temporary handicap imposed on the industry by the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d."

13. In this connection, the Conference would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the exchange value of the yen which was at about its gold parity when the report was written, has since dropped materially, thus rendering the position of the industry even more difficult.

PLEA FOR STATE AID.

14. The facts set forth in the preceding paragraphs, in the opinion of the Conference, indubitably prove that in arriving at their decision to withhold protection of any kind from the industry, the economic interests of the country and the welfare of the industry did not weigh with the Government of India. It is greatly to be deplored that Government should allow outside considerations to be the deciding factor when the interests of the greatest industry in the country are so vitally affected.

The Conference therefore urge that Government should reconsider their decision in regard to the main recommendations of the Board, as they maintain that the present decision is not only in direct contradiction of the findings of the Tariff Board, but is also not in conformity with the assurances given by Government from time to time. The Conference can never agree to accept such a decision and they are confident that the country and the country's representatives in the Legislature will endorse the attitude they have taken up.

15. In conclusion, the Conference commend to the attention of the Government the following observation of the Tariff Board:

"The extent to which the prosperity of Bombay City and the Bombay Presidency is bound up with the fortunes of the industry need no emphasis from us. In view of the dangers, financial and industrial, which are inherent in the continuance of the present condition, the case for as effective a measure of State-aid as possible does not appear to us to require elaboration."

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WANTED A MUSAFIRKHANA AT BOTAD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Botad a cotton emporium of Kathiawar which is at the entrance of the Bhavnagar territory in the North has come into prominence, since direct railway traffic has been established between Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad, vi a Dhandhuk aand Botad, and it has become a busy junction station of the Bhavnagar State Railway. Trains already run between Botad and Jasdan. And the distance left out between Jasdan and Rajkot is very short one, and it is a foregone conclusion that when these two places are connected by railway, and they are surely to be connected sooner or later, as their connection has already been decided upon, nay even sanctioned, the whole of the railway traffic in Kathiawar will be diverted via Botad.

Now the majority of the Mussalmans of Kathiawar—specially amongst them the Memons, the Khojas and the Borahs—are always travelling abroad for trade or business, and for their convenience and comfort a rest house or "musafirkhana" near Botad station will sorely be needed.

No sooner did the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar perceive the need than did it move in the matter about two years ago and submitted an application on the 1st of November 1925 to the Council of Administration of the Bhavnagar State applying for the grant of a piece of land for the purpose on a nominal price. Correspondence is going on and the Anjuman fully hopes that in due course the State will grant its request, and will, by kindly giving a suitable piece of land for the proposed "musafirkhana", lay the Anjuman and her Mussalman subjects under obligation, as Bhavnagar State has already been proverbially famous in aiding public institutions of utility irrespective of caste or creed and it is hoped its time-honoured tradition will be kept up in this affair as well.

As is the State so are her subjects. All are living amicably together, whether they be Hindus or Mussalmans, Jains or Parsis, all behave towards one another with fraternal feelings.

It has been ascertained from well-informed sources that it is the intention of the State to allow people to build bungalows round about the station so as to improve the appearance of the locality and for that purpose to turn the fields into building plots by and by as needs be. There will arise no hitch, therefore, to acquire a site for the proposed "musafirkhana".

One of the members of the Anjuman Mr. Omar Haji Abdush Shakoor has already promised to pay Rs. 1,000 as a beginning towards the subscription of the "musafirkhana" and also to pay a further sum of as many rupees more as will be the number of cubits of land acquired.

It is not that the Bhavnagar subjects will only be benefited by this "musafirkhana" but in reality people of the whole of Kathiawar will take more advantage of it than the Bhavnagar people; and the Anjuman has already launched the proposal and intends to take upon itself to do the work, it is also the wish of the Anjuman to make provision for the convenience of non-Muslims also in the "musafirkhana."

The Anjuman hopes, therefore, that not only Musalmans but persons of other communities as well who are always ready to help such charitable institutions will, when the time comes, lend their support to it.
—Yours, etc.,

A. H. BAAKZA,
President,
Anjuman-i-Islam,
Bhavnagar.

Anjuman-i-Islam,
Bhavnagar, June 10.

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THE LOKAMANYA STATUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The long-expected appeal from the President of the Tilak Statue Committee, I mean Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, has at last seen the light of the day. From a purely academical point of view it is a most spirited appeal, very nicely worded, befitting the poetic genius of the signatory to it. But what about the practical side of the affair? The appeal does not give any idea as to the approximate amount required as well the line of procedure the Committee intends to follow in this respect. The Committee must put before the public their scheme in detail, and must give it a wide publicity so that people may have a general idea, as to the working of the Committee, their efforts in the past and their plans for the future.

Besides, does not the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee feel it their duty to contribute, if not fully at least substantially, to this Fund? I am sure a Committee that could buy the Congress House from the All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund collections, cannot shirk their responsibility in the erection of the Tilak Statue at Chaupaty. The B. P. C. C. owes an explanation to the public about their intentions and activities in this matter.

Fortunately, the Committee have got enthusiastic and energetic Secretaries like Mr. Silam, Mr. Nanavaty, and last but not the least Comrade Bharucha and I am sure they will do their utmost in achieving the goal. My request especially to Bhai Bharucha is that for the time being instead of wasting himself over "Cui Bono" and some such affairs, he should wholeheartedly devote himself to the propaganda work in this connection and have this "Tilak" put on the forehead of this Mumbanagari.

The first of August is fast approaching and if a propaganda work in right earnest is taken earmarking the month of July as the Tilak Month—by way of arranging a lectur eseries from Ward to Ward and chawl to chawl, I am sure the task would be an accomplished fact ere long. Bombay does not lack Tilak following and I am sure it would give up the quota no sooner demanded in a practical way. This is for the leaders. The journalists also owe a duty. Instead of filling in columns after columns in abusing the present leaders day in and out, if they devote a certain space in enlightening the public memory with scholarly articles on the politics of the Lokamanya with a fervent appeal to the public for funds I trust by the 1st of August the Statue Committee would be in a position to take the actual work of the statue in hand and by the next year on the 1st of August Bombay would see the long-cherished Tilak statue on the Chaupaty sands.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. BHIDE.

COMPLIMENT TO MAHARASHTRA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read in the "Chronicle" of today a letter signed by one who styles himself a "Leftist" but has since 1924 worked more like a 'rightist', maintaining that the election of a certain Poona leader to preside over the Madras Session of the Indian National Congress will be a "Compliment to Maharashtra". I am neither concerned with the personality of your correspondent nor his hero and am deliberately refraining from mentioning names. For that same reason I am also not going to attend to inaccuracies prevalent in the letter, some of which are of a gross character. All I am concerned with is the implied aspersion which your correspondent makes against Maharashtra. I am of the opinion that my province has struggled hard for Swaraj not only during the last five decdes, but ever since the Yadav Kings were defeated by the Khilji. Maharashtra has had vicissitudes and still maintains a spirit of independence and erectness. It is; therefore, a calumny to suggest that it wishes a Maharashtriyan to be elected a Congress President, so as to feel complimented. Maharashtra does not want a compliment. Telak was not elected to preside near the Delhi Congress as a compliment to Maharashtra' but as the fittest leader of the whole of India. Maharashtra will surely resent the implication of parochialism and of patronage in the proposition that a certain gentleman should be installed as a Congress President as a "Compliment to Maharashtra." An emphatic protest has, therefore, to be voiced against the proposal. Yours etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Girgaum.
June 16.

A CUTCH GRIEVANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly give some place to the following matter of public interest in your valued columns.

Some days back I had been to Bhuj, the capital city of Cutch. I underwent a bitter experience there. During my week's stay there, some loafers were set to watch my movements. They hovered around me with intentions better imagined than described. I have reason to believe there is some powerful—very powerful—influence at the back of this dirty manoeuvre and the intention seems clearly to be of, disgracing the white caps by inflicting personal injuries on prominent members of the sect.

This I put in public for the benefit of my friends and warning to the State authorities concerned, beforehand. As for myself, I have only to say, that these base manoeuvres cannot succeed in frightening me away from my path of duty. I am ever ready to encounter them cheerfully. Thanking you.—Yours, etc.,

NANABHAI D. UPADHYAY.

C. Anjar,
June 13.

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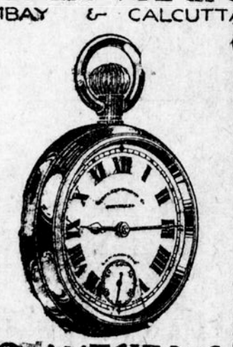

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